

They Are Willing to
Sacrifice Others
By Israel Amter—See Page 8

Daily Worker

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FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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SOVIETS BREACH 'SMOLENSK GATE'

Yanks Take Three Towns in Salerno Advance

Invade West Now, Boston CIO Urges

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Now is the time to smash Nazi Germany with an offensive in Western Europe that will bring victory in 1943, declares the Boston CIO in a resolution unanimously adopted.

Invasion in the west will be "at least cost," says the Council, if it coincides with Russian "slugging Hitler in the East." Prolonged war and greater cost in lives and wealth will result from delay, unionists warn.

Asserting that the same forces responsible for the Smith-Connally bill and sabotage of the President's program retard the Western European invasion, the Council urged locals to adopt new resolutions and to intensify home front activities. They sent their statement to FDR, Congressmen, Senators and all CIO unions.

Fulbright Says His Plan No 'Cure-All'

By Adam Lavin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Rep. W. J. Fulbright of Arkansas sees his resolution which comes up in the House for action tomorrow as "only a small first step towards a system of collective security."

This was Fulbright's comment when asked by this correspondent to comment on criticism of the general and vague character of his resolution.

"My resolution is no panacea," he declared. "It isn't a blue-print. It is intended simply to strengthen the hand of our government with a Congressional commitment on post-war cooperation."

Fulbright indicated that a whole series of specific steps by the administration would be necessary to implement his resolution. He was reluctant to discuss these steps until his resolution is approved.

It can hardly be emphasized too often that the Fulbright resolution, the Hatch-Bill-Burton-Ball resolution in the Senate and similar proposals constitute no cure-all.

NEEDED NOW

These resolutions are no substitute for prompt action by our government to cement closer ties with the Soviet government. They are no substitute for the second front in Western Europe which will through the waging of coalition warfare make possible a coalition peace.

But if the limitations of these resolutions are clearly realized and if they are viewed as efforts to implement administration foreign policy, they can play a useful and constructive role.

This is indicated by the fact that some high administration officials including Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles have been extremely anxious for a definite commitment of post-war cooperation on the part of this government.

Hull differed with Welles on this point, and this is understood to have been one of the factors leading to the forced resignation of the under secretary which has not yet been accepted by the President.

Hull's reluctance to put Congress on record has been reflected in the attitude of one of his staunchest supporters on Capitol Hill, Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Rep. Fulbright's resolution states simply that "Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish a just and last peace, among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

AMERICA FIRSTERS

A few die-hard America Firsters in the Republican Party are opposing passage of this resolution in the House.

Rep. Clare Hoffman of Michigan, who endorsed the thoroughly ambiguous resolution passed by the Mackinac Island Conference, is opposed to the Fulbright resolution.

So is Rep. Jesse Sumner of Illinois who warned before the summer recess that the people would rise up in revolt if the war were passed. And so Rep. Daniel A. Reed, hard-shelled up-state New York Republican who fears that the United States will

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Foe Evacuates Base at Sardinia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 19 (UP).—The Germans have evacuated Sardinia under attack by the Italian garrison in a surprise development opening a big new offensive base to the Allies while on the Salerno front the Fifth Army has rolled up the German left flank, capturing Battipaglia and Altavilla. It was announced today.

Giving up to the Allies a base larger than Sicily, the Germans were reported in advance here to have virtually completed the evacuation of the 1,100-square-mile Italian island, moving across the narrow strait of St. Bonafacio to French Corsica.

(A BBC broadcast which did not specify a source said that French patriots together with Italian occupation troops had seized Ajaccio, largest city on Corsica and Napoleon's birth-place, in sharp fighting with the Germans.)

In a slackening of last week's fierce fighting in the Salerno bridgehead, the Fifth Army smashed four more miles inland to capture Altavilla near the southern end of the Gulf of Salerno and advanced a mile to roll into the Battipaglia road junction farther north.

Front dispatches said a third but as yet unidentified town had fallen to the Fifth Army, representing an extension of the bridgehead in a northern direction.

In each case, the dispatches said, the Germans fought furiously with all the arms at their command until the Allies had marshaled their strength to take the town by storm, then pulled out abruptly, leaving their dead to be buried by Allied burial squads.

In the fight for the tiny, hilltop town of Altavilla, for instance, a miniature Verdun raged for hours, reports said, while the Germans poured out a hail of mortar and 88-millimeter shells and were pounded in turn by Allied planes and artillery. Then, abruptly the firing stopped and the Fifth Army raced in to find the last Germans streaking into the higher ground to the east.

These resolutions are no substitute for prompt action by our government to cement closer ties with the Soviet government. They are no substitute for the second front in Western Europe which will through the waging of coalition warfare make possible a coalition peace.

CIO Shipbuilders Open Convention

All-out support for military offensives for a speedy victory and a just peace will be a dominating theme of the ninth convention of CIO shipbuilders, tomorrow at the Hotel Commodore here.

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and James Carey, CIO secretary, are expected to be speakers at tomorrow afternoon's session as 623 delegates from 42 local unions of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers begin deliberations at the largest meeting in their international's 10-year history.

Representatives are also expected from the Army and the U. S. Maritime Commission. Leaders of other important CIO unions, including R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, largest CIO affiliate, are also expected.

The convention will open with a report by President John Green, amplifying the account of the stewardship prepared by national officers.

Delegates come together after a year in which notable production records have been achieved and outstanding contributions made to virtually every aspect of the war effort.

Organizational strength of the union more than doubled in the 12 months since the last convention. Increases were registered both in membership and in number of workers protected by contracts.

Many of the delegates will come from new shipyards only recently organized. Older locals will have delegations of much greater size than heretofore. Camden Local 1 will top the list with a representation of 123.

Convention business will center around committee reports. This year, there will be 10 committees two of them new: one on post war and one on publicity.

A program of entertainment for delegates has been prepared by Port of New York locals, hosts to the convention, and Regional Director Charles Brecht, chairman. A banquet Friday night will close the convention.

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Allies Tighten Grip on Salerno Bridgehead



British, American and Canadian troops advanced five miles on their 26-mile Salerno front to capture two towns on the German left flank, Battipaglia, shown on the map, ten miles southeast of Salerno city, and nearby Altavilla. The Fifth Army's bridgehead extends from Salerno to Agropoli, and 50 miles south of Agropoli the British Army has a bridgehead which covers the entire Italian "toe." Allied warships in the Gulf of Salerno helped the Germans to decide to leave the hillsides they at first held near the shore.

Huge Profiteering In Meat—Mayor

Mayor LaGuardia charged yesterday that federal government market quotations on meat sales have revealed huge profiteering by wholesalers.

The Mayor's charge was contained in his regular Sunday broadcast over station WNYC.

The daily report of the United States Department of Agriculture on meat price quotations last Thursday said, according to the Mayor, that "a few wholesalers made numerous... sales... for which no reliable price quotations were forthcoming."

The prices on these sales were thirty-five to thirty-eight cents a pound for steer meat, for which the whole selling price is nineteen to twenty-one and a half cents. The Mayor was willing to grant that slaughterers would have to pay a few cents more for meat on the hoof because there are no ceilings for livestock, forcing them to sell over the ceiling price by a few cents.

Once they know they are violating the law the Mayor claimed, they chisel more. Thus wholesale meat prices are double the ceiling price.

TO TRACE MEAT
The Mayor announced that a system of manifests is being introduced which will track meat from the source to the consumer. The manifest will permit city inspectors to trace quality, source and price of meat at each stage. Meat not accompanied by these manifests will be confiscated by the Department of

(Continued on Page 6)

Navy Batters Gilbert Bases

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 19 (UP).—Strong United States Pacific forces, in their second surprise assault of the month on defenses guarding the approaches to Tokyo, pounded two big Japanese bases in the Gilbert Islands area for almost 24 hours in twin attacks ending Sunday.

(East Longitude Time).
Tarawa Island, in the northern Gilberts, and off-bombed Nauru, 400 miles to the west, were the targets for the latest smashes at the Japanese outer island chain in the South Pacific, presumably by a carrier task force from the powerful U. S. Pacific fleet.

A communique issued by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander-in-chief, told of the raid which followed a smashing carrier-borne assault on Marcus Island, 1,185 miles from Tokyo, on Sept. 1.

As in the Marcus raid results of the latest attack probably will not be revealed until the ships participating could break radio silence without tipping their position to the Japanese.

"Strong Pacific Ocean area forces on Sept. 18 conducted heavy raids on the Japanese bases on Tarawa Island, in the north Gilbert group, and on Nauru Island, west of the Gilbert group," Nimitz's bulletin said. "These operations were carried out according to plan during the night preceding and for a good portion of the day, Sept. 18, East Longitude Time. Details of the operations are not available immediately."

The latest attacks demonstrated the strength of growing American Pacific forces and were believed part of a campaign to keep the Japanese guessing.

Aircraft of the RAF bomber command also laid mines in enemy waters and squadrons of Spitfire fighters made sweeps over northern France last night after Typhoon bombers attacked the airfield at St. Omer in northern France.

The German Transocean News Agency conceded that British aircraft sank a number of small coastal vessels yesterday in raids off the Dutch coast.

U. S. Fleet Now
13 Times 1940

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UP).—The United States fleet has been expanded into the mightiest surface armada in world history, more than 13 times bigger than it was three years ago, and has an air force of 18,269 planes, the Navy Department disclosed tonight in releasing heretofore secret production records.

Moscow Guns Boom as Stalin Issues 3 'Orders'

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UP).—Soviet troops, driving forward on nine fronts today and capturing more than 1,200 towns, smashed German defenses 30 miles northeast and east of Smolensk, moved within 30 miles of the Dnieper at Zaporozhe and closed in to 35 miles from Kiev.

The sensational Red Army gains were announced in three Orders of the Day issued by Premier-Marshals Joseph Stalin and in the regular operational communique, all of which were broadcast by radio Moscow and recorded here.

Storming Yartsevo and the town of Dukhovshchina, which Stalin called "the most important defense base of the Germans on the Smolensk sector," the Red Army opened its campaign to take the great central front base by advancing 25 miles along a 15-mi/arc.

Dukhovshchina is an important junction on the north-south road into Smolensk while Yartsevo, 12 miles south and east of Dukhovshchina, is a strategic point on the Vyazma-Smolensk railroad as well as a junction on the Smolensk-Moscow highway.

SMOLENSK GATE
"In this way," Stalin's first Order of the Day said, "the powerfully fortified and long prepared German defense line sealing the so-called 'Smolensk Gate' has been breached."

Pounding after the retreating Germans in an advance that rivalled the speed with which the Nazi troops overran the same territory in 1941, Soviet troops stormed and captured the important rail junction of Krasnograd and threatened to engulf huge enemy units in the Ukraine.

Northeast of Kiev, the Red Army moved within 34 miles of the vital point of Chernigov which controls the all-weather highway east of the Dnieper, and to the east of the Ukraine capital it rolled down the Chernigov-Cherkassy railroad, regaining the important towns of Priluki, Pryslin, Lubny and Khorol, threatening drives both on the Dnieper and on Poltava, the last German stronghold in the Ukraine.

Exploiting the breach in the German's Dnieper lines, south and west of Bryansk, the Soviets swept into Trubchevsk, 50 miles southwest of the city to take Shakh-tino.

750-MILE FRONT
At the southern extremity of the 750-mile surging battle line that stretches from Smolensk to the Azov Sea, the Red Army occupied the strategic Vorzhe Vorot pass, eight miles northwest of Novorossisk in the Kuban, blocking the path of the Germans' retreat to the port of Anapa, 17 miles beyond.

Meanwhile, Stockholm reported a broadcast by a Latvian spokesman over radio Moscow, announcing a Soviet break-through on the Vellike-Ludri front, 275 miles northwest of Moscow and less than 90 miles from the Latvian border.

The broadcast, reported by the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet, said a "Latvian army of liberation," now was marching toward the border. This army was said to have already freed 100 localities.

Announcing that Soviet troops had "broken the powerfully fortified enemy defense line and routed the enemy in his long-prepared bases," Stalin said that the Nazi bases of Dukhovshchina, 30 miles northeast of Smolensk, and Yartsevo, 30 miles east of the anchor bastion, had fallen to the Soviets.

NEW FINCERS
A pincer movement on Smolensk appeared in the making, with other Soviet troops, pushing northwest from Bryansk and its twin industrial city of Beshitsa, already moving on Roslavl, the southeastern outpost 85 miles from Smolensk. Driving up the rail line toward

Roslavl, the Red Army had captured Zerkhovsk, less than 45 miles from Roslavl itself.

Cracking the defense line to Smolensk foreshadowed a German withdrawal to a north-south line which would continue their Dnieper line through Kiev, far to the west, military observers believed. However, heavy fighting was anticipated in the lake and marsh country between Smolensk and Vitebsk, 80 miles northwest of Smolensk.

Speeding through the Ukraine in a campaign that showed no signs of losing momentum, the Red Army stormed and captured Krasnograd, controlling the Kharkov-Dnepropetrovsk railroad and the southeastern section of the Poltava-Kiev rail line.

Krasnograd thus controlled important roads of retreat for the German forces remaining in the Kharkov bulge, and they were under imminent threat of becoming victims of a "Stalingrad on a smaller scale."

Pushing east toward the Dnieper River south of Kiev, the Red Army regained the rail station of Orekhov, placing them only 30 miles from the river and the city of Zaporozhe. Zaporozhe is one of the main control points for a rail withdrawal west from the Ukraine or north from the Crimea.

Three hundred miles to the northwest, the Red Army drove relentlessly toward Kiev and the key point of the German defenses along the lower Dnieper. Marking the second anniversary of the fall of Kiev, which the Germans took Sept. 19, 1941, front reports reaching Moscow said the Soviets had cleared hundreds of inhabited

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Fascist Betrayed Milan to Nazis

BERNE, Sept. 19 (UP).—Treacherous Italian Gen. Vittorio Ruggiero, who surrendered Milan and its leaders to the Germans after agreeing to arm Milanese patriots for a death stand against Nazi troops, was disclosed today by the Lugano Socialist newspaper Libera Stampa.

Ruggiero granted permission to a small group of Milanese to form a band of civilians the night before said. He promised to give this "national guard" 5,000 rifles, 10,000 bullets and three tanks to attempt to hold Milan against the Germans.

However, when the Nazis began to approach the city, Ruggiero advised the patriot leader to go to Como, 14 miles north of Milan, to organize resistance there.

Then he opened Milan to the Germans and the Nazis also moved in at Como, capturing the leaders of the newly organized guard, whose names had been provided by Ruggiero. Libera Stampa said.

Kids, Jim-Crowed, Study in Church

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The 56 Negro children barred from this town's "white" school will be going to school tomorrow morning under a temporary setup arranged by the parents, assisted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pending the taking of the case to the State Commissioner of Education.

The temporary school will be held in a church, with Miss Alice Avery, a certified teacher from Nyack, in charge.

The temporary school was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Negro parents and a number of their white neighbors in protest against Hillbourn's Jim Crow Brook School. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney, told the opponents of segregation that their fight would be supported right up to the state's highest court.

An appeal to Governor Dewey to take a hand in the affair has not yet been answered.

Allies Pound Bougainville Island for 4 Days

Fight for Control of Rabaul Approach

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS Southwest Pacific, Monday, Sept. 20 (UP). — Powerful Allied bomber fleets, hammering the Japanese aerial fortress of Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons without let up for four straight days, are beginning to gain the upper hand in a vicious battle for control of the air on the eastern approaches to Rabaul, New Britain, official reports indicated today.

Despite a constant stream of enemy aerial reinforcements to check the threat to their main South Pacific bastion from the Solomons direction, Ballale fielded one of three Japanese nests in the Bul-Falid area, has become "at least temporarily unusable," an official spokesman said at South Pacific Force headquarters.

Although Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique Sunday listed aerial operations only through Wednesday, the spokesman revealed that the heavy raids were continued Thursday but reports are not yet available. Official figures thus far gave Allied fliers an eight-and-one-half to one advantage in the number of aircraft destroyed during the air offensive—69 Japanese planes to eight Allied ships lost.

Ballale felt the heaviest weight of Wednesday's attack with more than half the 200-odd raiders concentrating there, and the remainder eluding at Kahili, Kara, and Baka. Possibly indicating the drain on the Japanese fighting strength, approximately 50 Zeros sought to intercept the Ballale raiders contrasted with swarms of 100 and more on previous days.

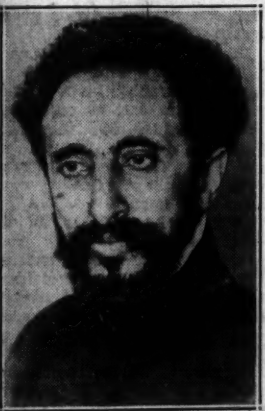
On New Guinea, where the fall of Lae suddenly built up a serious threat to Rabaul from the west, Australian forces were reported to have cut off one group of the retreating garrison in the northern hills.

A late dispatch from Lae revealed today that the toughest battle of the campaign was won by battle-seasoned Aussies who fought in the Middle East. The fight occurred at Balahana anchorage, one mile from Chinatown east of Lae. From 3 P. M. last Wednesday until 6 A. M. the next morning, a small Aussie force crouched in trenches and gun pits, waist-deep in mud, and in the face of a heavy storm of shrapnel beat off two bitter counterattacks.

The Australians later wiped out a Japanese outpost, killing 14 of the enemy with hand grenades and capturing two 75 MM. guns, one 20 MM., along with other equipment including Garand rifles and cartridge clips taken from the Americans in the Philippines.

Haile Selassie Greets Italy's Surrender

By Haile Selassie
(Written for the United Press)
ADDIS ABABA, (Delayed)—(UP).—Fascism has lost the support of the Italian people. We were particularly happy in Ethiopia at the good news of Italy's surrender. It was the answer to years of appeasement and of wrongs committed in this country. We knew well how harsh was the policy of the regime just passed. But we rejoice that it now has been



HAILE SELASSIE

made plain to the whole world that fascism is built on nothing but force and empty promises. It offers nothing to man's spirit because it violates his humanity. So long as such regimes exist there will be neither peace nor justice. That is why the defeat of fascism will never be complete without the overthrow of those similar regimes in Berlin and Tokyo.

Every tendency towards reappearing of such regimes, either in Italy or elsewhere, must be resisted.

Ethiopia will play her part in helping to build up a secure international order which will be the only sure way of ridding the world of outlaws.

For that reason, Ethiopia must participate in the peace settlement, and also because of legitimate aims, such as an outlet to the sea.

Where Is Bulgaria Heading?

By George Dimitrov
(Reprinted from Pravda)

MOSCOW, Sept. 19.—The sudden death of King Boris evoked the lively interest of international public opinion in the political situation in Bulgaria and her role in the present war. This is quite comprehensible when it is borne in mind that Bulgaria, although a small state according to territory and population, nonetheless occupies an important place in the Balkans, holds major military strategic positions and has an army of 450,000 strong which as yet has not participated in the war. It should also be borne in mind that it is precisely now that Hitlerite Germany is bringing heaviest pressure to bear on Bulgaria in order to involve her in active military operations.

Where is Bulgaria heading? What will be her policy after the death of King Boris who headed and united the Bulgarian pro-German circles? Will the Bulgarian people permit the continuation of this pro-German policy which brought the country to an impasse and on the brink of an abyss? Will Hitler Germany be able to retain her predatory hold over Bulgaria and use her territory, her army, her communications, her food and raw material resources? All sincere friends of the Bulgarian people are disturbed by these questions.

HISTORICAL FACTS

Two historical facts have deeply bound the Bulgarian people to the great Russian people. First, Bulgaria received her national liberation from the hands of the Russian people. This fact strengthened the profound traditions of gratitude and love among the Bulgarian people for the Russian people.

Second, the Bulgarian and Russian people are linked by the common fate of the Slav peoples in the struggle against the Teutonic striving to engulf the Slavs. Slav kinship, affinity of language, community of culture and community of interests in the struggle against the German danger have thus created the basis of inviolable ties between the Bulgarians and Russians.

All the leading figures of the Bulgarian national liberation movement in the nineteenth century were passionate and convinced champions of Russo-Bulgarian fraternity. In the fraternal Russian people the Bulgarian people saw their liberators and a great support for their national existence, particularly



George Dimitrov, the famous Bulgarian, who called on his countrymen to oust the pro-Nazi clique of agents—Prince Cyril, Mihov and Bogdan Filov—and bring Bulgaria over to the side of the United Nations. Dimitrov was the hero of the Reichstag fire trial which ended with his acquittal.

after the liberation of Bulgaria by Russian troops.

Is there any need to mention that after the Russian people eliminated Tsarism and took their fate into their own hands exceptionally favorable conditions arose promoting the most sincere friendship between the two Slav peoples?

However, German imperialism, which strove in every way to reach the east through the Balkans, rose up against this natural and nationwide attachment of the Bulgarians to the Russian nation. The penetration of German imperialism in the Balkans is closely linked with the fact that German agents settled down in Bulgaria, grouping around themselves the most reactionary, the most avaricious and corrupt elements.

Over a period of 30 years these German agents pursued an anti-Bulgarian policy which cost the

Bulgarian people national disaster in the Balkan War of 1912-1913, and a second heavier national disaster in 1918 as a result of Bulgaria's being drawn into the First World War on the side of Germany.

More than 150,000 killed, hundreds of thousands of invalids, widows and orphans, many hundreds of thousands of refugees, 2,500 million gold leva paid in reparations, dismemberment of Bulgarian territories, plunder of the country reduced to economic ruin—such was the price paid by the Bulgarian people for their participation in the First World War on the side of Kaiser Germany.

SITUATION DIDN'T CHANGE

A heavy blow was struck the national interests of the Bulgarian people. King Ferdinand paid for this policy with his

crown and fled to Germany, to his masters who to this day pay him a pension.

Ferdinand went, but the situation did not change. The Bulgarian people did not succeed in 1918 in putting an end once and for all to the German agents. When Boris, Ferdinand's son, became king he continued the German policy of his father. Herein lies one of the main reasons why a quarter of a century later Bulgaria, whose people from their own experience learned the price of an alliance with the Germans, found herself in the German camp again and is now in mortal danger of being dragged into a third national catastrophe that will spell greater ruin for her independence and future.

After ascending the throne King Boris, supporting himself on the most reactionary elements in the country and army, carried out a coup d'état (June 9, 1932), overthrew the constitutional Atambolsky Government, introduced the fascist system in the country and pursued a policy of Bulgaria's complete subordination to German imperialism interests. The aggregate result of the entire policy of the reactionary ruling circles of Bulgaria was that Bulgaria joined the Axis powers and became a Hitlerite vassal.

Hitler's agents in Bulgaria are now zealously spreading the story that when they permitted (behind the backs of the people and against their will) the German troops to enter the country in March, 1941, Bulgaria allegedly had no other choice, that she had to move together with Germany for this was the only way she could be preserved in Bulgaria and in the Balkans.

But this is a downright lie. And this lie was exposed at the time by the note of the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in March 1941. In connection with the statement of the Bulgarian Government that it had agreed to German troops' entering allegedly for the purpose of preserving peace in the Balkans, the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs stated:

"The Soviet Government cannot uphold the opinion of the Bulgarian Government regarding the correctness of the latter's position in the given question since this position, irrespective of the desire of the Bulgarian Government, leads not to the strengthening of peace but to the widening of the sphere of

war and to Bulgaria's involvement in it;

"2. The Soviet Government is loyal to its policy of peace and cannot in view of this render any support to the Bulgarian Government in its present policy."

There is no doubt whatsoever that on the eve of the German invasion of the Balkans there was every possibility to save peace in this part of Europe and thus save the vital interests of Bulgaria had the Bulgarian Government taken note of this clear warning of the Soviet Government.

What was the situation in March 1941 when German troops entered Bulgaria and stationed themselves on her territory? The peoples of Yugoslavia were prepared to defend themselves against the Germans. The Greek army was routing the Italians on Albanian soil. Supporting herself on her army and on the unanimous will of the entire people Bulgaria could have preserved her neutrality at the time.

Did not the vital national interests of the country make it imperative to preserve this neutrality? Did not the Bulgarian people at the time demand that a friendship pact be concluded with the Soviet people as an important guarantee of the independence of Bulgaria and the preservation of peace in the Balkans?

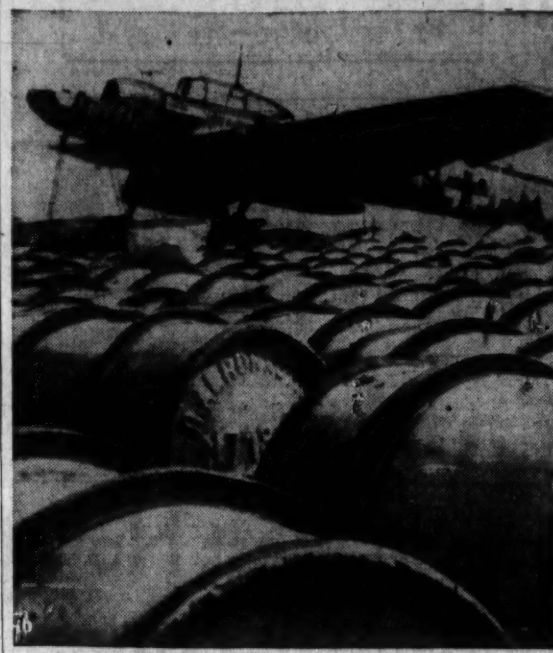
But the ruling circles of Bulgaria rejected this demand of the people by annexing Bulgaria to the Axis powers and by letting German troops into the country. They stabbed Yugoslavia and Greece in the back by enabling the Hitlerite hordes to rout the Yugoslav and Greek troops. All the subsequent events showed that by these measures the ruler of Bulgaria extended the sphere of war in the Balkans and drew Bulgaria into it.

BULGARIA BETRAYED

The history of the Balkan peoples irrefutably goes to prove that the independence and progress of Bulgaria are possible first and foremost in closest friendship with her neighboring Slav peoples. Hence the biggest crime was that of turning Bulgaria into a tool of Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union and of treachery toward Yugoslavia, toward the Slav brothers of the Bulgarian people in the Balkans—toward the Macedonians, Serbs, Montenegrins Croats and Slovenes.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

Nazis Couldn't Take It



Take a look at these drums of oil (not to speak of the plane in the background) left behind by the Nazis at an airfield in the Salerno area, in the "ankle" of Italy. American, British and Canadian troops captured this booty when the Germans hurriedly retreated.

Argentine Unions Hit by Ramirez

By Owen Roche

(Special via Inter-Continental News)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19 (ALN).—Not a single independent trade union functions in Buenos Aires and more than 85 per cent of all trade unions in the Argentina provinces have been "suspended," a report smuggled out of Argentina and received this week by the Mexico City headquarters of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) reveals.

The report lists for the first time the conditions prescribed by the Ramirez government for any union which wishes to maintain a legal status. The conditions, based on a July 20th decree—the day on which the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) was banned—include the following main provisions:

(1) Names and addresses of all union members must be filed with the local police department, which keeps a copy and forwards a duplicate to the National Labor Department.

(2) Union books must be open to sudden inspection by the police and Labor Department officials, who reserve the right to confiscate all funds of "suspicious" origin and to investigate all entries.

(3) No election of union officials will be legal unless overseen by an authorized representative of the Labor Department and approved by him.

(4) Two-thirds of all union officials must be native Argentines and be able to furnish documentary proof of their place of birth. (More than 50 per cent of the Buenos Aires population is foreign born. Birth registration is not common in the provinces.)

(5) Union officials must work full time at a trade or lose eligibility to hold office.

(6) No more than three union members may meet together without first obtaining a specific permit from the Labor Department.

(7) No union may take part in political activities of any kind, nor demonstrate sympathy with any nation.

(8) No person under the age of 18 may join a union. (Working minors in Buenos Aires number more than 50,000.)

PRO-AXIS DOMENECH THRIVES

While outlawing the CGT, under the leadership of Francisco Perez Leiros, the government has allowed the continued functioning, with official support, of a rival group headed by former CGT general secretary Jose Domenech, a supporter of the appeasement policies of ex-President Ramon Castillo.

Recent issues of his newspaper, still appearing in Buenos Aires, have arrived here and disclose the extent of Domenech's support of Ramirez's policies. In the June 11th

issue, which appeared a week after the Ramirez coup, the Domenech organ says that Ramirez is bringing the "Century of the Common Man" to Argentina. It continues: "We will not be able to turn a deaf ear to the realization of the constructive perspectives proclaimed by the provisional government through the president, General Pedro P. Ramirez, who can without doubt count on the cooperation of the Argentines, of each and every Argentine who works for the true interests of the country."

Following the policy of Ramirez, Domenech, who joined the Socialist Party shortly before his ouster as CGT general secretary, brands all supporters of the United Nations as "communists," especially Perez Leiros, who is a Socialist deputy in the Argentine congress. The principal representatives of the doctrine as apoliticism (preoccupation with strictly union affairs), Domenech not only opposed the unity movement, but earlier this year expelled large numbers of members of his own union, the National Union of Railwaymen, for helping to form local victory committees.

THOUSANDS ARRESTED

Approximately 12,500 Argentine anti-fascists had been arrested by August 30th, the report received here states, including 243 trade union officials.

The arrests were made under an order issued by Basilio B. Pertine, mayor of Buenos Aires, to Police Chief Julio Ramirez, which stated in part: "All communists and their followers shall be arrested immediately. A complete dossier of those arrested shall be made out, including the suspect's means of livelihood, his acquaintances or associates (whether of the same ideology) and stating the degree of danger to the state represented by each individual."

Mayor Pertine, it was further disclosed, is on the board of directors of the Siemens-Schuckert Co., whose Berlin home office is controlled by Hermann Goering.

The report also gave warning the coup d'état, similar to that staged in Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia. It confirmed the Allied Labor News report that the Paraguayan dictatorship of General Higinio Morinigo had already taken steps to imitate the Ramirez regime.

Notes on Soviet People at War

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW.—Soviet transport workers have upset Nazi calculations on the supposed weakness of Soviet communications, Pravda pointed out last week.

"A resume of the accomplishments of Soviet transport workers shows that all records were broken for transporting mobilized armed forces and evacuating Soviet industries and population," Pravda said.

Meanwhile, Ivestia pointed out that the success of the Red Army's 1943 winter and summer offensives was due in part to the uninterrupted work of the railways which delivered the necessary military supplies fully and on time.

"As compared with the corresponding period in 1942, the first six months of the current year have seen a several-fold increase in the output of various types of machinery for heavy industry, despite the greater volume of orders for the front," said N. Kazakov, People's Commissar for Heavy Industry, in an article in Ivestia.

The increase in production was linked with the successful transfer of enterprises to the east, away from the front, accompanied by new construction, he points out.

A new magazine, Ukraina, devoted to the achievements of Ukrainians, has made its appearance here in Moscow.

Among the articles listed are "The Ukrainians in Canada," by Luka Palamarchuk; "Restoration of the Ukrainian National Economy," by Academician A. Bogomolets, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Science; "The Hour of Reckoning Is Approaching," by M. Grechukha, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine; an article on Ukrainian guerrilla patriots and poems, pictures and reviews.

Government awards were made to 165 members of a guerrilla detachment at a recent affair held in Kursk. Many women were among the 165 who were decorated.

This detachment, working in the Kursk area in the German rear was under the command of Parkhchenko. In a period of 17 months they blew up or derailed 115 German trains and killed 12,000 Hitlerite soldiers and officers.

3 Days Ends a Nazi Company

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (ICN).—A group of German soldiers of the 113th German Infantry Division has voluntarily surrendered to the Red Army, it was announced here this week.

Rudolf D., one of the surrendering group gave the history of his division.

"The 113th Division was destroyed last winter at Stalingrad," he said. "However, a new division was formed in France in the spring, and it was given the same number. On July 19 the division left France. Our regiment arrived at the station of Yartsevo and was soon thrown into battle. In the very first engagements we sustained heavy losses. The soldiers said 'we inherited not only the number of the ill-fated division but also its fate.'"

Otto R., a private of the same regiment, said that in one day his company lost 60 killed and wounded from Red Army artillery fire. After three days of fighting the company actually ceased to exist.

Chairman Selivanov of the Khar'kov's city soviet reports restoration work going ahead on local industry, dwellings, offices, schools, bridges, roads and so forth.

The first electric lamps have been lit, he says, and the bakeries are running. Two children's orphanages have been set up, and 10 creches. The schools are opening this week for the fall term.

The repaired Shevchenko Theater is open, and a Moscow cast is giving performances. Already functioning are a puppet and a variety theater, and five movies.

Mark Anniversary of Chilean Independence

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UP).—The Chilean Embassy today celebrated the anniversary of Chilean independence with a reception at which the guests included the Mexican journalists, Noraro Noriega and Sanchez Gavito, and the new Mexican Consul-General, Manuel Maples Arce.

Soviet Guerrillas Spike Nazi Efforts to Move Their Plunder

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (ICN).—The German invaders are hastening the harvest and export of this year's bumper crop in the Ukraine. Pravda reports that the Hitlerites are mobilizing the population of the Ukraine and of Byelo-Russia for the harvesting and threshing of the grain.

Most of the inhabitants in the town of Mazry in the Poleskie region were sent to the Ukraine in July for the harvesting.

The people everywhere are offering strong resistance, and are actively assisted by the Ukrainian guerrillas.

Learning that on July 28 a group

of workers under convoy had been brought to a village in the Rovno region for harvesting work, the guerrillas of the Kutuzov detachment dispersed the German guards, freed the workers and destroyed 15 harvesting machines. The harvested grain was distributed among the population.

The same detachment on August 22 raided a store where grain is delivered for shipment to Germany, and destroyed a tractor and all the agricultural machinery.

In a village in the Kiev region guerrillas destroyed a threshing point, captured 22 tons of grain of a new crop and distributed it to the

local people. Aided by the local population the guerrillas recently destroyed eight engines, 44 tractors, 78 threshers and 37 trucks; crippled and burned 102 combine harvesters; and blasted and derailed 11 flat cars with harvesting machinery.

During July and in two weeks of August alone the guerrillas blew up and derailed 12 trains with grain from the new crop bound for Germany, smashed 163 cars and damaged 22 more.

The Germans have intensified their terror, but despite the severe repression the peasants are hiding their grain from the occupation forces.

Soviet anti-tank gunners burned five tanks, and a Guards mortar crew opened fire on the Germans from the opposite bank. All the counterattacks were repelled and the town of Otmirnov was occupied by the Soviet troops.

Nazi Battleship Tirpitz Reported Off Norway

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (UP).—The Swedish—Norwegian News Agency said today that the 35,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz, the 26,000-ton Scharnhorst, several cruisers, a number of destroyers and a number of smaller German naval vessels were reported to be based in Alta Fjord, Finnmark province, Norway.

3 POINTS . . .

1. Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.
2. The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.
3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Inadequate Child Care Facilities Block Recruiting of Women

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Reports from one-third of all war effort of women, according to one manpower official here.

And that certainly doesn't jibe with the statement of Federal Works Agency Administrator Philip B. Fleming that there are too many child-care facilities now available—more than can be used.

CHILD CARE CRISIS

While it is true that many of the Lanham projects are not fully utilized, manpower officials say, they haven't received any reports that these centers "are as strikingly empty" as Fleming claims.

In a report on child-care projects financed with federal funds under the Lanham Act, Fleming revealed that up to August, 1943, FWA had spent \$12,000,000 on 3,385 projects with facilities for about 200,000 children of pre-school and school age.

But actually only one-fourth of this capacity was being utilized, he pointed out. Only half of the projects were in operation and even these projects were only half full.

Many observers here were not shocked by Fleming's report. They were aware that Lanham projects were not being fully utilized.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

One major responsibility rests with the trade unions and civic groups who have not awakened the communities to take advantage of the nursery schools. There has been too little publicity and education of parents on the beneficial effects of these projects.

Another explanation advanced is the fact that the Federal Works Agency has no operating authority to set up national standards of health and sanitation, to set up uniform fees, and lend communities a helping hand in getting projects started. Many projects were located in communities which did not require full-scale employment of women.

Representative Mary Norton, New Jersey Democrat, has introduced a bill, H. R. 3205, which will change this situation. The bill is an amendment to the Lanham Act giving FWA operating power, utilizing the experience gained in supervising WPA nurseries over a five-year period, and will help immeasurably in securing fuller utilization of Lanham projects.

One of the major reasons FWA nurseries were not filled is that fees were too high—in most cities they ranged about \$1.00 per day—too exorbitant for most war workers.

Another reason the schools weren't fully occupied was that too often they were located in areas where parents had to travel long distances to bring and collect the children.

Most of the nurseries are located in public schools but there is now a growing belief that it would be worthwhile to locate them near factory sites, as is done in the Soviet Union.

At first the trend here was away from factories because the English had found nurseries in factory areas too dangerous due to bombing raids. Since the same danger does not exist here, there would seem to be logic in Fleming's assertion that:

"Wherever possible—and safe—the facilities should be located close to the military installations or the industrial plants so that the transportation obstacle may be removed and the children may be close to the mothers."

The report on the Lanham projects has highlighted the need for a comprehensive child-care program and pointed up the inadequacy of the Thomas bill, S. 1130, as it now stands.

THE THOMAS BILL

As passed by the Senate, the Thomas bill which takes control away from FWA and gives it to the Federal Security Agency will not correct any of the mistakes which have worked against the Lanham projects. It may even aggravate the situation.

Labor unions and the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries have served notice that unless the Thomas bill is amended, they cannot go along with it. Some labor groups favor retention of the Federal Works Lanham projects.

For one thing, since the bill maintains the restriction that the Federal government must contribute only 50 per cent with the states making up the other 50 per cent, there is every likelihood that fees in the nurseries will remain just as high.

This restriction must be amended so that the Federal government can contribute sufficient funds, together with the assistance of the states, so that parents need pay only the cost of food, as is done in England. S. 1130 also calls for working through the State Departments of Education and Welfare without making any provisions to give communities a voice in determining where projects may be located. There are no guarantees against discrimination of Negro kids.

While no official estimates exist on the number of kids needing care, it certainly is way above the 400,000 the Thomas bill would provide for. The appropriation should be increased to \$100,000,000 to care for about one million children.

The Woods--Ina, Bob and Timothy

By Beth McHenry

Ina Wood said yesterday of course she expected the decision against Bob Wood to be reversed in the Oklahoma Court of Appeals but it was awfully good news to hear it had actually taken place. She said, for 37 months we've had this case hanging over our heads and it's a fine feeling to have won it.

We went over to see Mrs. Wood in her west side apartment when news of the reversal of the criminal syndicalism conviction against her husband came over the wire from Oklahoma City.

We found Ina Wood bathing six weeks' old Timothy Daniel Wood, who's named for two good Oklahoma friends of his father and mother. Timothy seems pleased with the world and his mother swears he smiled outright when she told him the news that his father being released of that 10 year jail sentence.

'CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM'

The same court acted several weeks ago on the count charging Ina, Eli Jaffe, Alan Shaw and Elizabeth Green with being members of the Communist Party. The decision in Bob's case involved the second count in the indictment, the "literature" clause of Oklahoma's criminal syndicalism law.

There still, of course, exists the danger that the prosecution will reopen the cases and begin all over again, but even that possibility could not dampen Ina Wood's fine spirits yesterday. Her husband was already on the train bound for New York and his family and it's a wonderful moment in their lives.

We asked Ina how long she had been in Oklahoma and she smiled and said, sometimes it seems like just about all of my life. Maybe that's because so much happened to us out there, she said.

In reality Ina Wood went to Oklahoma City in 1936 with her husband, who was the secretary of the Communist Party in that state. She herself is a Boston girl with traditional New England ideas of equal

They're Both Happy



Ma Wood and Timothy

rights and democracy generally and she very early wanted to do something about making the United States Constitution apply to everybody in the country. So the Communist Party was a natural for her and she and Bob worked together during the Oklahoma years, sharing all the big and little jobs that make up Party organization, and liking their work, too.

When certain local fascists whipped up a terror campaign against minority groups in Oklahoma and Ina Wood and her husband went to jail and then to court where they were given 10 year prison sentences, Ina said she kept telling herself, this is fascism in action, this is what is going on all the time in Germany. And she vowed to herself that if and when she got out of jail she'd never rest until fascism was destroyed not only in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, but until its roots were pulled out of our own American soil, as well.

"There was a case going on at the same time ours was," she recalled.

"A case of Jehovah Witnesses whom this same local group was persecuting—and they were trying to take that family's four children away from them. When I saw that and realized that in our own America children could be stolen from their mother because of religion or politics, I thought I'd never dare have children until that condition had been wiped out."

TOURED COUNTRY

Ina Wood did a great deal of work on the case herself, during the three years and one month that elapsed from the arrest itself until the Appeals Court action releasing Bob the other day. She made a cross-country tour, appearing before all sorts of groups, being interviewed by newspapers everywhere.

"It's a shame to have to say thanks to all the people and publications who really helped us," she said. "Everywhere I went I found people who were not only interested in the case but terribly angry about it—and many of them were editors who used the columns of their papers to show how they felt about our cases."

Ina said too that if women could only have seen how she and the other girls in the "Oklahoma cases" were treated they'd battle to the death against fascism.

The prosecutor in our case pointed a finger at me and said 'this woman wants equality.' Ina recalled. "He said, 'I'm asking the court to give her equality. I'm asking the court to give her 10 years just like they've given the men.'"

Ina Wood said that kind of thing sort of steeled her to fight to the death against fascism.

Now she and young Timothy, who's a sizeable chunk of humanity, are waiting for Bob to join them before they decide what's next on the family's agenda. Ina only knows this, "we're going to go on fighting and we'll be happy to have this case over and done with so we can take our proper place in the war effort. I think we know how precious democracy is."

Phila. Landlords Fight Rent Control

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The success of rent control in this war production area, already known to many thousands by experience, was confirmed this week by the report of Frederick Gruenberg, area director.

But the same day that Gruenberg's report was issued, a meeting of some 1200 real estate dealers sponsored by the Philadelphia Metropolitan Real Estate Committee was asked to support a lobby to end rent control by Irving G. McGinn, former counsel for the Smith Congressional Committee, investigating rent control.

Gruenberg's report showed that since his office was established 13 months ago, it has considered 37,761 cases, of which 11,961 were from landlords, and 25,800 from tenants. Some 9,000 tenants, about 23 per cent, won rent reductions averaging 3.86 monthly, for a total of \$23,000 a month. Landlords who showed improved services, or that the old rent was out of line won

Badoglio Is Now

Within Allied Lines

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 19 (UP).—It was announced officially today that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio of Italy is "within Allied lines."

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Lawyers Guild Blasts Detroit DA on Race Bias

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—After a careful survey of all the available facts, the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild roundly denounced the conclusions in the report made by Wayne County Attorney Dowling to Governor Kelly charging that it "reeks of an implied assumption of 'white supremacy' and arrogant resentment at Negroes."

It further charges that the report "totally ignores the existence of the Ku Klux Klan, the National Workers League and a score of other fascist and Nazi organizations which are known to have operated extensively in this area for years past in the daily dissemination of the vilest of anti-Negro propaganda."

The report which was unanimously passed by the members blasted the whitewash of the Detroit and Michigan State police departments asserting that the heads of those two departments seemed concerned with clearing themselves of all responsibility for the death of 35 victims of the rioting and for failing to handle the situation adequately.

Completely exposed was the allegation used to put the blame on the Negroes and their organizations and press that the percentage of crimes committed by Negroes was greatly out of proportion to the total Negro population.

New Head for City Nurses, War Council

The appointment of Miss Dorothy V. Wheeler as executive secretary of the New York City Nursing Council for War Service, 654 Madison Avenue, has been announced by Mrs. Langdon P. Marvin, chairman of the Council. Miss Wheeler succeeds Miss Mary D. Burr, who has resigned in order to accept an appointment as director of the new Central School of Nursing at Wagner College, Staten Island.

For one thing, since the bill maintains the restriction that the Federal government must contribute only 50 per cent with the states making up the other 50 per cent, there is every likelihood that fees in the nurseries will remain just as high.

This restriction must be amended so that the Federal government can contribute sufficient funds, together with the assistance of the states, so that parents need pay only the cost of food, as is done in England. S. 1130 also calls for working through the State Departments of Education and Welfare without making any provisions to give communities a voice in determining where projects may be located. There are no guarantees against discrimination of Negro kids.

While no official estimates exist on the number of kids needing care, it certainly is way above the 400,000 the Thomas bill would provide for. The appropriation should be increased to \$100,000,000 to care for about one million children.

Women's Vote Will Count a Lot

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Women did not get the right to vote handed to them on a silver platter. My mother, Annie Gurley, came here from Ireland in 1876. She was 17 years old. She waited 44 years to vote. In 1920, at the age of 61, she proudly went to the neighborhood barber shop to vote for President, qualified then by grandfather Flynn's citizenship papers. She voted in every election after that until her death. She was a suffragist and heard Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and many other pioneers who fought for the rights of women, when they came to speak in the staid city of Concord, New Hampshire.

Thousands of middle-aged and elderly women went to the polls in November, 1920, with pride and joy to celebrate their victory. They had won the right of full citizenship for themselves and all women to come after them in America. They were no longer classified with children. They were adult citizens, equal in political power to their menfolk.

20 YEARS NOW
We have had suffrage in this country now for twenty years. Yet all American women who can do so, do not vote. Many have never bothered to vote. It is no great trouble either to register or to vote. It takes only a few minutes, at a polling place near your home. Registration is the first half of voting. If you do not register you cannot vote. If you do not register this year, you cannot vote in the 1944 primaries—a presidential election year. Surely we will not lightly throw aside our equal right to take part in our democracy, to participate in the government of our country. Mussolini took all rights away from the Italian women. Hitler took all rights away from the

German women. The Axis powers would rob us of our rights if they had the chance, as they have done to the women of Holland, Austria, France. Surely we will not voluntarily abandon our rights, which we as free people cherish for ourselves and hope soon to be able to restore to people now in Nazi bondage. We must register to be able to vote on Election Day.

WHERE TO REGISTER
The place to register is wherever the people of your neighborhood vote. If you have already voted—it's the same place. If you did not vote before in that district, ask a policeman or at your ar wardens' headquarters. The dates to register in New York City this year are Monday, Sept. 27 and Tuesday, Sept. 28. Also Saturday, Oct. 2, Monday, Oct. 4, Tuesday, Oct. 5. The hours for these five days are 6 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. The last day to register is Wednesday, Oct. 6, from 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. This means there are six days to register, the earlier the better to avoid the last minute rush.

If you are a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age and over—you are entitled to vote. To be a citizen one is either native born or naturalized by taking out citizens' papers. To register you must also have lived in New York state for one year; in the county or borough four months; in the election district thirty days.

It would take up too much time and cause a lot of confusion to check up on all these details at the same time we go to vote. That is why we do not register and vote the same day. Time is saved for us the voter, and for those in charge of carrying on the elections, the Board of Elections, by having all requirements checked in advance on special registration days. It is a protection against fraud in voting. On Election Day, especially in a big city where there are thousands of voters, it is then a very simple and quick procedure to check our names off the alphabetical registration list and allow us as qualified voters to vote at once.

If we fail to register and to vote, we allow others to decide for us what public officials shall represent us and what laws shall be made for us. If there is a small registration, a few voters decide for all the rest of us. Sometimes party "machines," who want to control elections, round up all their own members and back supporters to register

Green, Don To Speak Wed. At Party Rally

The fundamental political problems of the day will be analyzed in the light of Marxist theory and Communist Party history at a special meeting of Party functionaries, to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 8 P. M. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

The meeting will commemorate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party. Sam Don and Gil Green will be the speakers. Both Don and Green are admirably suited to discuss the subject under consideration. Don, an outstanding Marxist scholar and writer, has been associated with the Party from its inception. He was for many years managing editor of the Daily Worker and is now national educational director of the Party. Gil Green, likewise an outstanding Marxist, was for many years the national president of the Young Communist League and today heads the New York State Party organization.

Branch and section educational, literature and press directors have been invited to the meeting. Other branch functionaries are also welcome. No ticket of admission will be necessary.

and try to discourage all others from registering. They figure with a "light vote" their chances to win are greater. This was a typical trick of all old-time politicians. It does not work so easily now. People are more alert to their own interests.

Today a large number of voters are called "independent." More and more we vote on the merits of issues, records and platforms of candidates. Women are less a part of machine politics than men are. It is important that such independent voters should be larger in number than ever before, to safeguard our country now and next year, in important wartime elections to back up our Commander-in-Chief for an all-out war on the Axis powers. Our responsibilities as women are very great. We are actually the majority of the electorate in many states, especially now with so many men voters away in the armed forces. We are the balance of power in every state and in our country. If we neglect to do our simple duty to register we will fail to use this great power. Our young women, as first voters, have a duty to vote right for the young men who are far away. Mark the day registration day on your calendar. See that all of us—American mothers, wives, daughters, shopmates, friends register to vote.

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increases in about a quarter of their cases, for an average of \$9.07 a month, totaling some \$27,000 monthly. Despite the showing that landlords got a larger total increase

than tenant decreases, McGinn attacked OPA leaders, and made the surprising claim that real estate has no lobby in Washington, and should organize one to end rent control.

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City Needs Alert Councilmen Not Politics-As-Usual Excuses

Action Needed on Many Key Fronts

(This is the second of a series on the City Council and the elections. The next article will appear in the Daily Worker Wednesday.)

By Harry Raymond

Power to convert the present dead-end New York City Council into a live and progressive body, giving vigorous leadership to the local war effort, rests within that body and the people of the city today.

The shameful 22-month war record of the Council, according to the ruling clique responsible for it, has been imposed by legislative limitations of the city charter and state law. This is pure political fantasy, election campaign paid-up and garnished with high-sounding phrases by such worthless old-school politicians as Councilman Joseph T. Sharkey, Anthony J. DiGiovanna, Walter R. Hart and Louis Cohen on the Democratic side and Meyer Goldberg and John M. Christensen, Republicans.

True, the Council is limited in matters of the budget, taxation, wages of civil service workers and laws amending and repealing provisions of the charter. Responsibility on these matters is divided with the Board of Estimate.

But the record shows that the majority of the Council has failed to share properly its powers with the Board of Estimate, has fought against attempts of the minority to broaden the Council's powers and refused to use its investigating powers to improve local war participation.

BUDGET SLANDERS

The majority, led by stocky Vice-Chairman Sharkey, has time and time again complained bitterly of the fact that the Council had power to cut the budget but none to increase it. But when the Mayor and the Board of Estimate adopted this year a budget already trimmed to the bone, Sharkey's crew redoubled its efforts by slashing out excess accruals, thus catering to big real estate interests and blocking wage adjustments for deserving city employees.

A budget debacle was saved in this instance only by the ability of the thin minority to rally a one-quarter vote and block the majority from overriding the Mayor's veto of most of the cuts.

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, introduced two important measures to give the Council some of that power the majority complained was lacking. One was a bill to amend the charter and give the Council authority to increase as well as decrease the budget; the other a resolution calling on Governor Dewey to convene a special session of the State Legislature to grant the city additional funds and taxing power to finance war and social services.

BUDGET BILL BURIED

Shrill-voiced Joseph E. Kinsley, Bronx Democrat and chairman of the finance committee, smothered the budget bill and it now lies buried in committee to which it was assigned on Jan. 6.

Brass-tongued Councilman Cohen, chairman of the committee on state legislation, rallied the majority steam roller against the special legislative session, arguing loudly it was no use for the Council to ap-

peal to other legislative bodies. Cohen, however, has approved in equally loud tones many resolutions to the State Legislature when his own narrow political interests or those of the real estate sharks were at stake.

POWELL PROPOSAL

Shortly after the tragic rioting against Negroes took place in Detroit and prior to the disorders in Harlem, Councilman A. Clayton Powell asked for a probe of persons and groups inciting to race hatred. Councilmen DiGiovanna, Hart and Cohen, police court lawyers all, took up the banner against the probe, pooh-poohed the need of such an investigation or the existence of race discrimination. The majority, whipped into line by Sharkey, killed the Powell resolution.

The attitude of the majority and at least one member of the minority toward efforts to stamp out Jim Crow was brought out at a committee hearing on Councilman Cacchione's bill to forbid the city to advertise in newspapers carrying ads discriminating against persons for race, creed or color.

"I have been living in Harlem nearly all my life and I don't think there's any discrimination there," barked Councilman William A. Carroll, Manhattan Democrat, stating opposition to the bill.

Councilman Gertrude W. Klein, Bronx old guard Laborite, who like Carroll is running for re-election, voiced her opposition to the anti-discrimination bill, saying:

"Why, your bill would discriminate against the newspapers by forbidding them to take city ads."

It was suggested by Councilman Cacchione that the majority and minority unite and lead the fight against fascism at home by launching a real investigation of the Police Department to weed out and punish anti-Semitic and pro-fascist elements, such as Patrolman James L. Drew, who was charged with spreading enemy propaganda. Cacchione's resolution for a committee probe of all groups and individuals seeking to create race antagonisms has been shelved since last June in the committee on rules by its chairman, elderly John P. Nugent, Manhattan Democrat.

WHAT COULD BE DONE

A City Council, led by a majority really conscious of its duties, would use its investigation powers today by going into every community of the city, rooting out enemy activities and propaganda, exposing discrimination against Negroes in housing and war plants and sponsoring legislative and executive action to stop and punish it.

With proper use of this power the Council would become a force countering price profiteering and the black market. It could use the weapon of investigation to improve civilian defense organization and involve greater participation of the citizenry on the home front.

These are issues in the coming election. These are issues for which Councilman Cacchione fought. And by re-electing Cacchione, by electing the other Communist candidates—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in Manhattan, Isadore Begun in the Bronx, Paul Crosbie in Queens—and a bloc of other labor and progressive candidates the Council can be made a force for winning both the war and the peace.

The present majority of the City Council is not built that way and should be marked for defeat by the labor movement of New York.

The President's Message

An Editorial

Reprinted from late editions of THE WORKER.

IN HIS message to Congress, President Roosevelt surveyed the developments of the global war, reporting marked progress towards victory over Hitler Germany and Japan. Victories in the Mediterranean, the advance of Allied arms in Italy, the air offensive over Europe, further progress on the Pacific Front, and the high success of our battle for production are the very substantial gains enumerated by the President.

He took note of and paid high tribute to the central contribution made by the Soviet Union to victory over our common foes when he said that "the Russians have forced the greatest military reversal since Napoleon's retreat in 1812." The President spoke of our contribution to the victories of our Soviet ally. We join with the President in sharing this pride. The American people are also conscious of the role that the victories on the Eastern Front have played in making possible our advances in North Africa, Sicily and now on the Italian mainland.

The President's message tends to strengthen the belief that the decision at Quebec to intensify the war against Japan does not involve a change from the basic strategy of striking the main blow first against the Axis in Europe.

This is evidenced by the President's emphasis upon the extension of the Mediterranean offensive and the initiation of new Anglo-American blows in Europe as a product of the Quebec Conference. He said that the decision for the invasion of Italy, now developing, was taken at Casablanca and that Quebec had decided upon still other blows directly at the Continent, in addition to the mounting air offensive.

However, it must also be noted that the President's speech confirms the impression that no decision has yet been made to open immediately a second land front in Western Europe.

Labor and the people take great and justifiable pride in our progress both in war production and on the battlefields. The President is correct in warning against complacency and in preparing the nation for the hard fighting still ahead. That his warning is timely is shown by the over-optimism following the surrender of Badoglio, and the alarmism in many quarters following the stiff resistance of the German troops at Salerno.

But to guard against complacency does not mean resignation to a long and protracted war. The very progress of all Allied arms and the high level of preparation by Britain and our country as reported in the President's message, also teach another lesson. It is that the war can be shortened and many additional losses and sacrifices avoided if we, together with Britain, were to take full advantage of the present opportunity to establish full-scale two-front war in Europe.

The magnificent victories of the Red Army and our success in Italy have been achieved with only a very minimum of coalition warfare. But already the plight of the Nazis on the Eastern Front shows that if full-scale coalition warfare were immediately undertaken by a cross-Channel invasion, Hitler Germany could be brought to its knees within the next months.

The President's reference to the "carping critics" of administration policy certainly applies to the whole cabal of defeatists, appeasers, anti-Sovieters and Pacific Firsters who have attempted to undermine and destroy the President's war policy.

Labor and the people, by pressing for a speedier and more effective application of the President's policies in their insistence upon the second front now and a more consistent democratic policy towards the peoples of subjugated Europe, are undermining the influence of the appeasers and defeatists, and thus contributing to speeding victory over the Axis.

The people, and particularly labor, must and will intensify their support to the Commander-in-Chief in his endeavor to maintain the high level of production and in assuring success to our troops in the field. At the same time, they must and will press for speedy victory through an immediate second front in Europe and for the strengthening of the anti-Hitler Coalition, especially our collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Fulbright Says His Plan No 'Cure-All'

(Continued from Page 1)

lose that mystical, much talked-about something called "sovereignty."

But some of the smoother defeatist operators in the Republican Party apparently feel that they can support a general statement like the Fulbright resolution—and then oppose any effort to make it mean something. Rep. Ham Fish of New York belongs to this category.

The secular kind of support the Fulbright resolution is receiving does point up its weakness—unless it is implemented by more concrete action by the administration.

The H2B2 resolution is an effort to be more specific. And it both gains and suffers from this attempt. This resolution, sponsored by two Democratic and two Republican Senators, puts the Senate on record, as favoring that the United States "take the initiative in calling meetings of representatives of the United Nations with specific and limited authority."

FIVE PURPOSES

The United Nations machinery favored by the resolution would have five purposes.

First, to "assist in coordinating and fully utilizing the military and economic resource of all member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis."

Second, to establish temporary United Nations administrations to take over territories—re-conquered from the Axis until permanent governments are set up.

Third, to administer relief and assistance to stricken areas.

Fourth, to establish "procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements between nations."

Fifth, to provide for a United Nations military force to suppress "any future attempt at military aggression by any nation."

A number of these points seem extremely constructive, particularly the notion that United Nations machinery must first be used to win the war. Also important are the proposals in the Senate resolution that temporary governments and relief set-ups shall be under United Nations administration.

The H2B2 resolution concludes on the note that "member nations shall commit themselves to seek no territorial aggrandizement." This final

Negro Congress To Push Fight On Poll Tax

The National Negro Congress at the next meeting of its national executive board in Cleveland, September 26, will make plans to rally its entire membership to press for immediate passage of the anti-poll tax bill in the Senate.

The Congress in cooperation with other organizations supported the successful fight for passage of H. R. 7 in the House this year and has already committed itself to continue its efforts until the poll tax is removed as a qualification for voting.

In addition to the poll tax, the open session of the national board will act upon three other vital issues confronting the Negro people today:

(1) Mobilization of the Negro people for coalition warfare and victory in 1943.

(2) The total abolition of discrimination in the Armed Forces of the United States as an essential for victory.

(3) Full participation of the Negro people in the 1944 elections.

Edward E. Strong, national secretary of the Congress in announcing the meeting to be held at the Cedar Avenue YMCA 7815 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, urged full attendance of the regular members of the Board as well as of the invited guests.

Said Mr. Strong: "Every delay in opening the second front in Western Europe offers the frightful possibility of an unnecessary extension of the war with the consequent loss of lives; leads to continued destruction of the remaining Jewish people on the continent; and creates the grave danger that the American fascists may succeed in their efforts to bring about an appeasement peace with Hitler."

Mr. Strong indicated that one of the greatest barriers to the full participation of the Negro people in the war is the maintenance and growth of Jim-crowism, segregation, and discrimination in the Armed Forces.

GOP to Appeal Court Ruling On Aurelio

The fight to keep Magistrate Aurelio off the ballot as Democratic and Republican candidate for the Supreme Court bench may not end with Judge Dineen's decision Saturday overruling the action of the Board of Elections in accepting substitutions for Aurelio by both parties.

Judge Dineen ruled that there was nothing irregular about the Democratic or Republican conventions which nominated Aurelio, and therefore no substitution could legally be made. If the magistrate is unfit to be a Supreme Court judge, Dineen said in effect, the electorate should defeat him.

An appeal from Dineen's decision is being taken to the Appellate Division by the Republicans, and possibly also by the Democrats. In addition, civic groups are pressing Governor Dewey for a special session of the State Legislature which can pass a law to allow new judicial conventions of both major parties, which would permit new nominations for Aurelio's post.

The Democrats have been trying to substitute Matthew M. Levy as their candidate in Aurelio's place, while the Republicans have named George Frankenthaler.

Levy is the American Labor Party candidate for Supreme Court justice, and appears also on two special lines created for him after the Aurelio scandal broke. The scandal resulted from the exposure that the magistrate had pledged "undying loyalty" to a reputed racketeer for getting him the nomination.

The two lines on which Levy's name will appear, besides that of the ALP, are the Justice and the Integrity parties. Frankenthaler's name will also appear on the ballot under the designation of the Judiciary Party.

Democratic leaders have pledged that even if Aurelio should remain as candidate of their party, they will throw their support to Levy.

point is open to misinterpretation in view of the persistent sniping campaign against the Soviet objective to re-occupy the Baltic countries, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia.

FEELER RESPONSE

One of the basic weaknesses of both the Senate and House resolutions is revealed by the generally feeble response received by the sixteen Congressmen and Senators who toured the country in eight teams on behalf of the H2B2 resolution.

A Congressman who was a member of one of the teams told this correspondent that he met only relatively small audiences consisting largely of university and middle class people.

It is clear these post-war resolutions have struck no chords among the masses of workers and farmers who would respond to a drive on the part of prominent Congressmen and Senators for a second front and for close Soviet-American cooperation.

If the sponsors of these resolutions were to follow through with a campaign of this kind, they would find huge audiences wherever they went.

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

SYNOPSIS: George Heider is one of seven men who have escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen. Traveling through the countryside now being combed by SA men on the search for the escaped, he makes his way to Augustinerstrasse and hides in a church for the night. George does not know how many, if any, of his fellow prisoners have been recaptured. He travels the road of the hunted man, turning cold with fear whenever anyone pushes against him or glances at him casually.

Meanwhile throughout Germany men and women hearing of the escape take hope. Waiting breathlessly to hear from George are Franz and Hermine, co-workers of George in the old days. Both are now factory workers, still carrying on revolutionary activity underground. Constantly in George's thoughts is Wallan, another of the escaped men. Wallan was a revolutionary leader who helped make the other prisoners strong and to remain hopeful and alert.

Franz was not the only one to lie awake that autumn night, thinking: "What if my friend is one of them?" He was not the only one to torture himself with the thought that the man he was thinking of could be one of the fugitives from the camp.

He tossed back and forth on his bed in the attic chamber he had demanded for himself when he began paying something for his keep.

Why of all people should he, George, his old friend, be one of them, he asked himself for the hundredth time. But wait a minute—was George really his friend? "He certainly is," thought Franz suddenly. "He's my best and only friend!" This realization was quite disconcerting.

When had he first met George? It was in '27, in the Fichte Vacation Camp. Why, no, it wasn't either. It was much earlier. He'd already known him when they played soccer at Eichenbach, soon after they left school. Because Franz had always been such a poor player that nobody ever gave a hoot about him, he was forever ridiculing fellows like George, who thought of nothing but soccer. "George," he'd say, "you've got a football on your shoulders instead of a head." The pupils of George's eyes would grow small and pointed. Franz was sure that it was no accident when George's ball caught him in the belly the following afternoon. After that, realizing that he was at a disadvantage, Franz stayed away from the soccer field, although he felt drawn there again and again.

Four years later he had met George again at a course he himself was giving at the Fichte Vacation Camp. George told him that what had attracted him to the camp was the inexpensive instruction in jujitsu. As for this course of Franz's only boredom had induced him to take it. He'd had no idea that Franz the teacher was his old Franz, his rotten old Franz of the soccer days—how suddenly become a teacher. Again George's eyes became more slits; the pupils minute pinpoints of hate, as if there were something to be avenged, some outrage or disgrace. He seemed to have made up his mind to wreck the course Franz was giving. When the disturbances he created met with no response from the rest of the class but were on the contrary opposed, he simply stayed away. But Franz never stopped watching him. George's handsome tanned face often held an expression of contempt. He carried himself almost too erect, as if he felt sorry for everyone. Franz was strong and handsome, more than he. Only when he was rowing or wrestling was he different; his expression grew pleasant and happy, as if he had escaped from himself. Actuated by a strange curiosity, Franz got hold of George's questionnaire; he found out that he was an automobile mechanic by trade, but had been out of work ever since he had served his apprenticeship.

The following winter Franz met George again at the January Democratic Party meeting. Franz's fixed almost contemptuous smile. Only when he was singing did his face soften. Later, after the parade was over, he met him at party headquarters. George was having trouble with one of his gym shoes; the sole had loosened in the slushy city snow. The thought had flashed through Franz's mind that George was a man who, if need be, would walk barefoot in the demonstration from beginning to end. He asked George what size shoe he wore, and in reply was given a terse: "My mother's son can attend to his own repairs." Franz asked him if he'd like to see some snapshots of the vacation camp sometime. George, he said, was in some of them. Of course George would like to see them, especially since he appeared as one of the participants in the swimming meet and in the jujitsu matches.

"Why, yes, I might have a look at them someday."

"Have you anything on for tonight?" asked Franz.

"What should I have on?" replied George. Without any apparent reason, both grew embarrassed. All the way down to the Altstadt they didn't speak a word to each other. Now Franz wished he had some pretext for leaving

George. Why had he gone to the trouble of having this fellow come to see him? He had meant to do some reading. Franz went into a store and bought some sausage, cheese, and oranges. George waited outside, minus his usual smile, his expression almost black. Franz utterly unable to understand the reason, kept looking at George through the store window.

In those days Franz lived in the Hirschgasse under one of the beautiful humpbacked slate roofs. His room was small and had a sloping ceiling; a door led to the staircase.

"You live here quite alone?" asked George.

Franz laughed. "I haven't acquired a family yet."

"So you live here all by yourself," he said again. "Ah, well!" His face was as black as thunder.

Franz guessed that George must be living in crowded quarters with a large family. His "Ah, well!" meant: "Ah, well, that's how you live. No wonder you're getting along."

"Would you care to move in here?" asked Franz. George stared at him. In his face there was not trace of a smile, no haughtiness. It was as if he had been taken unaware too suddenly to arm himself with his usual expression. "I? Here?"

"Why, yes."

"Are you serious?" asked George softly.

"I am always serious."

As a matter of fact, he hadn't really meant it seriously; it had just slipped out. Later it became serious, bitterly serious even. George turned pale. Only then did Franz realize that his casual offer was infinitely important to George, that it represented a turning point in his life. Franz grasped him by the arm. "It's all settled," George withdrew his arm.

"He hurried away from me at once," thought Franz in his attic. He turned to his little window, completely filled it. It was evening, winter. I turned on the light, George sat down, straddling a chair. His brown hair stood out thick and stiff. He was peeling oranges for himself and me. I took the plecter to get some water from the tap on the landing. I was standing in the door, and he looked at me from his chair. His gray eyes were quite calm; those funny pointed dots which I'd been so afraid of when I was a boy were gone. He said: "You know, I'll give all this a fresh coat of paint. I'll make you a stand for your books out of that box the carpenter gave me. I'll get out of that fine chest over there with the lock. All like new! Just watch me!"

It was not long after that that Franz lost his own job. They pooled their dole money and their occasional earnings. "What a winter," mused Franz. Not to be compared with anything he had experienced before or since. A small slanting room, now painted yellow, snowy blankets on the roofs. No doubt they'd been hungry a lot of the time.

Like everyone who has actually thought of hunger and actually fought against it, they were least of all impressed with their own hunger. Together they worked, studied, and went to political demonstrations and meetings. Together they were called upon whenever their district needed two fellows of their type. And when they were alone, the mere fact that George asked questions and Franz answered them created for them "our common world," which grew younger the longer one dwelled in it, and expanded the more one took from it.

That, at least, was how it all looked to Franz. As for George, he grew more silent as time went on, and asked fewer questions. "I must have offended him somehow," thought Franz. "Why the devil did I want to force him to read? It undoubtedly tormented him, and he felt it." George said frankly, what was the use, he couldn't retain all that stuff; he wasn't built that way. And then he began staying out overnight with his old soccer chum, Paul, who ridiculed him because all of a sudden he was so highfalutin and was always wanting to make speeches. George, apparently bored whenever Franz was away, took to staying overnight with his family again. Now and then he'd bring back his youngest brother, a tiny, lean little devil with merry eyes. "That's when it began," Franz decided. "Unconsciously he must have felt disappointed. He

probably thought that by sharing my room and having my companionship . . . The room soon bored him, and I was so different from him. I probably made him feel the disparity between us, although in reality there was none; it was just that I was using the wrong yardstick."

Toward the end of the winter George became restless. He went out a good deal. He changed his girls rather frequently, and for the strangest reasons. He suddenly left the most beautiful girl in the Fichte group and took up with a silly, slightly crippled little thing, a milliner at Tietz's. He devoted himself to the baker's young wife until there was a row. Then he suddenly spent a week-end with a lean, bespectacled little girl. "She knows even more than you do, Franz," he said later.

"You're no friend of mine, Franz," he said once. "You never say anything about yourself. I bring you every one of my girls for inspection, and I tell you everything. I'm sure you've got something up your sleeve, something exceptionally fine and steady."

"That's because you can't imagine anyone being able to live alone for a while," Franz had answered.

"I met Elly Mettenheimer," mused Franz, "on March 30, 1938, about seven in the evening, just before the mail closed. We were standing at the same window in the post office. She wore coral earrings. The second time I saw her, in the park, she took them off at my request and put them in her purse. I told her that only Negro women wore such trash in their ears and noses. She laughed. As a matter of fact, the coral was beautiful against her brown hair."

He said nothing to George about Elly. One evening he and Elly met George accidentally in the street. Later, George said: "Well, well!" Every Saturday evening when Franz came home George would say with a sly smile: "Well, how was it?"

"She's not that kind," Franz would reply frowning.

One day Elly canceled their date. Franz blamed it on her father, who he knew was very strict. The following Monday he waited for Elly at her office, but she called out that she was in a hurry and ran for a streetcar. All that week he noticed that George never stopped watching him. Franz would have gladly kicked him out. When the weekend came, George got himself up with particular care. When he left, Franz was laying out his books on the window sill for a lecture he had to prepare on Sunday. "Have a good time, Franz!" he called.

Sunday evening George came back, tanned and gay. Franz was sitting at the window sill as he had never left it. "That, too, has to be learned," said George. A few days later Franz unexpectedly met Elly in the street. His heart leaped. Her face was hot and red.

"Franz, dear," she said, "I think I'd better tell you myself. George and I . . . Don't be angry with me. One can't help these things, you know. There's no cure for it."

"That's all right!" he replied, and hurried on.

For hours he wandered around, surrounded by complete darkness except for the two glowing-red little points of the coral earrings.

George was sitting on his bed when Franz came home. Franz started at once to pack his things. George watched him sharply. His glance had the power to make Franz look at him, although he had but one wish, never to see George again in his life. George was smiling slightly. Franz had a burning desire to hit him square in the face, preferably in the eye. The moment that followed was probably the first one in their life together in which they understood each other completely. Franz felt that all the desires which up to that second had determined his actions were wiped out, all but one. George, perhaps for the first time in his life, earnestly desired to be free of all entanglements and to start working toward a single goal beyond his hitherto chaotic and troubled life.

"You needn't move on my account," he said quietly. "If it goes against the grain to live with me any longer—you must admit it now, it always did a little—I'll get out. Elly and I will get married at once."

Franz had not intended to say anything, but now it escaped him. "You? Elly?"

"Yes, why not?" asked George. "This is different from all the others. This is forever. Her father will get me some work."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Adm. Stanley EnRoute Home From U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UP)—Adm. William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has left Moscow and is en route to the United States for consultations. It was announced today.

The State Department in Washington disclosed yesterday that Standley's return to the United States was preparatory to a meeting of the foreign secretaries of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain expected to be held in Moscow next month.

7 Days Left Before Registration Opens



Rubber Union Meets in Toronto Today

Dalrymple Warns Against Disruptive Bloc

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—Delegates arriving in this Canadian metropolis for the eighth annual convention of the United Rubber Workers of America CIO, are receiving President Sherman H. Dalrymple's message that "The basic question before the labor movement today is still that of winning the war and winning it decisively."

In a comprehensive 30-page printed report, the rubber workers' leader reviews the progress of the union in the past year and outlines the tasks ahead, which are related to the necessity for a decisive offensive without further delay. Dalrymple warns that "Hitler's main hope now lies in prolonging the war so as to make the people war-weary and make them easy prey for the propagandists of negotiated peace."

The URWA President reveals that at the time his report was prepared, the union membership in the United States and Canada had already passed the 100,000 mark, as compared with 90,000 in July, 1942. This unprecedented growth is all the more significant in view of his hint that tens of thousands of rubber workers left the industry during the past year because of curtailed rubber production. Dalrymple points with justifiable pride to the "decisive gains" in new ordnance plants operated by rubber companies (where the union has made tremendous strides among people who never before saw the inside of a shop).

HITLER STRIKEBREAKER

Developing his introductory section which deals with the character of the war and the need for an unconditional people's victory, the CIO vice president uses "the language of the picket line" to say that "Hitler is the biggest strike-breaker of them all, and we must smash his anti-labor, anti-democratic tactics if we are to survive."

Dalrymple is especially sharp when dealing with Lewis and other disruptive, defeatist elements within the labor movement. Stating that "production lost through poor morale and through work stoppages will slow our offensive against the enemy and will provide further ammunition for those in our country who wish to hold off the decisive blow against the Axis," he accuses Lewis of tactics that "fit in so perfectly with this pattern." Dalrymple further charges Lewis with responsibility for passage of the Smith-Connally bill, making the work of the War Labor Board more difficult, a policy of strikes and stoppages, and "ill-tempered attacks upon the nation's war effort."

BLASTS LEWIS BLOC

Without using names, he handles the Lewis-Trotzkyite bloc within the URWA as follows:

"We are prone to believe that a small segment of our organization is not interested in winning this war and not interested in the preservation of the URWA as a democratic, American organization. They are following a policy of rule or ruin. Some of our members are misled by this subversive minority who... operate behind the scenes attacking the chosen officers of this organization and spreading propaganda of unrest and dissension." Dalrymple concludes on the Trotskyite danger by warning that "It is the duty of every URWA member to be on guard against this group and to take an active part in administering the affairs of his local union."

Discussing every major task confronting the union which he has led since it was founded eight years ago, Dalrymple makes a brief summary of those responsibilities: "To mobilize our people solidly behind our President in his policies to win the war, both on the fighting front and the home front; to develop in our people an understanding of and a loyalty in our great democratic institutions; to build our labor organizations even stronger as fighting forces for democracy, looking not to selfish, petty gains, but to the far horizons of security and freedom for all our people."

ALL-OUT UNITY

Another report which is evoking great interest is that of General Secretary-Treasurer Charles E. Lanning, the concluding section of which is a plea for unity—national unity of "all people, regardless of color, creed or nationality" and unity of the United Nations, based on a rock foundation of international trade union unity.

He concludes by backing up Dalrymple, full support of President Roosevelt and deals with the importance of the 1944 elections, saying: "There is no doubt in my mind that a great and progressive man will be a win-the-war people's candidate during this campaign. Such a man must never take responsibilities of so great an office in this grave hour without the overwhelming support of an honest, patriotic, sincere, and progressive Congress. We must never (again) play into the hands of our enemies by electing a good President and then electing a Congress that will surely stab him in the back."

Minnesota CIO Parley Calls for Invasion To Save Peoples of Western Europe

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Delegates to the Minnesota CIO convention here sent a message to President Roosevelt, congratulating him on the quality of America's armed forces and urging that:

"Everything possible be done as rapidly as possible to expand the invasion forces of the Allied nations to the end that France, Denmark, Belgium and Norway may not suffer complete destruction at the hands of the Hitler police, and Nazism may be driven from the face of the earth with all possible speed."

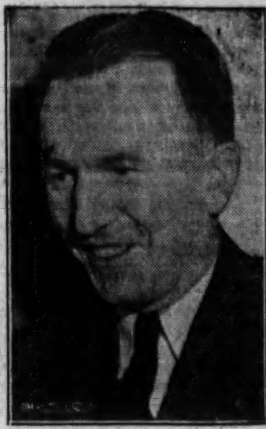
President Roosevelt's re-election in 1944 was urged "as a measure of national unity, and as a guarantee of unflinching war against the Axis."

The convention was attended by 175 delegates, representing 61 local unions, four industrial union councils and the joint boards of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers.

Sander Genis is state CIO Council president; Leonard Lageman is secretary-treasurer.

POLITICAL UNITY

Growing labor political unity was illustrated at a CIO banquet at the Nicolet Hotel, which was attended by such figures as Harold Seaver, chairman of the AFL political committee of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union; Elmer A. Benson, ex-



LEONARD LAGEMAN



SANDER GENIS

Farmer-Labor governor of Minnesota; Paul Tinge, state FLP chairman; Elmer Klein, chairman, the Minnesota Farmer Labor Association, and others. It was announced that Sidney Hillman, the CIO Political Action Committee, would be in Minneapolis, Sept. 20, for a five-state conference of CIO representatives to prepare a program of political action and to set up a regional headquarters.

Delegates re-affirmed their no-strike pledge, denounced fifth column race rioters, demanded repeal of the Smith-Connally anti-labor law, urged a roll-back of prices, demanded labor representation on community war chests and asked that CIO president, Philip Murray be given a seat at the coming peace conference table.

They asked greater food allowances for workers in heavy industries, such as mining, steel, packing and timber, and asked the Government to establish "positive methods of handling livestock, thereby preventing national shortage of beef products and unnecessary slaughtering of veal calves."

Minnesota is an important meat-producing state.

ACTION IN CONGRESS

AFL and Railroad Brotherhood cooperation with the CIO in a campaign to "correct the abuses that exist in our 78th Congress" was lauded by Secretary-Treasurer Lageman in his report to the convention.

Mr. Lageman emphasized the growth of the CIO unions in the state, particularly the United Steel Workers in the iron mines; the United Automobile Workers; the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; the National Maritime Union; the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee and the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, which has taken over all the unions of District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

Despite United Nations gains there can be no complacency in the war effort, he declared. Labor must intensify its production for the "real land invasion of Europe which will spell death to Hitlerism." That offensive has not yet taken place, he declared.

Invasion Troops Rehearse on English Channel



While 3,000 sorties of Allied warplanes did some real bombing of Nazi-occupied France, Allied troops based in England went through invasion maneuvers on a large scale, with so many boats that coast dwellers thought it was the real thing. This practice test was big enough to suggest that invasion operations ought to follow.

Women A-Plenty Rise in UE But They Still Need a Break

By Dorothy Loeb

The ninth convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, concluded Friday at the Hotel New Yorker revealed two interesting facts about women's participation in the life of this forward-looking, major CIO organization.

1. Women are numerous (approximately 40 per cent of the membership), active and beginning to take leading posts in the union locals and higher bodies.

2. These same women, coming but recently from the homes, from office work and from schools, need plenty of help from brother unionists if they are to develop rapidly, not only as department stewards and local officers but leading figures in the international.

President Albert J. Fitzgerald put the question succinctly in discussion that followed presentation of a report on "Women and the UE," made by Ruth Young, veteran New York-New Jersey leader.

Fitzgerald noted that there were 85 women delegates at the convention, 18 per cent approximately of the nearly 900 in attendance from all over the country. That was more than at any previous time.

"We can not be satisfied until the time comes when women are represented in proportion to their membership in the organization," he declared.

IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

"The full integration of our women members creates a problem which must be faced by the rank and file right in the local back home."

Fitzgerald looked around the convention and ventured the guess that 30 per cent of the delegates sitting there might be in the army by the time of the annual meeting a year hence, if the war continues.

"Day by day, we are losing more members of our staff to the armed forces," he told the convention. "Unless we take steps to move women into leadership we will find convention floor were given 'micro-

phones in a serious situation."

Anti-labor managements are sensitive to possibilities afforded where adequate attention is not paid to women's participation and embark on special projects with union-smashing aims, the general president warned.

He mentioned particularly the setting up of special social organization and recreational facilities for women.

COMPANY PLANS

"You and I know that they're not doing this so much because they're interested in the welfare of the women," he said. "They're primarily interested in keeping the women away from organization and participation in membership and leadership in our union. We don't want our union shot to pieces because the men of our organization failed to encourage the women to take leadership."

Fitzgerald's warning was reinforced by the contents of the report Miss Young delivered. She reviewed progress made in the fight for equal pay for equal work, the promotion of rank and file women to leading posts, but warned that much remained to be done.

Special counselor and marketing facilities introduced in plants often have the very anti-union aim mentioned by Fitzgerald, she said. She urged that locals originate projects of this nature where needed and participate in those already set up, thus giving them union guidance.

With the exception of Miss Young and a few others long active in the UE, women delegates who took the convention floor were given "micro-

phone jitters." Shop and local leaders in their own right, as proved by the fact that they were elected delegates, they were getting valuable training in leadership right at the annual meeting.

WOMEN DELEGATES

Tiny Florence Badian of Bridgeport Local 203, who probably doesn't measure five feet, Mary Catherine Eddy, a youngster from West Fairmont, W. Va., and Rose Marie Caville, Italian-American, of New York's Local 1225, were among those who had important messages to bring to the convention, and who, at future meetings, can be expected to step up to the mike and "speak 'em." For the moment, stage fright hampered their delivery. Mrs. Caville, husband of a former UE organizer, now fighting in Sicily, brought the delegates a fighting message for a second front now. Her timidity in delivery simultaneously enlisted delegates' sympathy for the cause she argued and drove home the point that in the locals and in the shops, brother unionists must encourage their sisters to greater boldness in union leadership.

U. S. Bombers Hit Burma Rail Lines

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (UP)—India-based American bombers, striking deep into enemy-held northeastern Burma yesterday, hammered the vital Mandalay-Mitkyna railroad causing a heavy landslide in narrow Bonkaung gorge and hitting the important Naba junction.

Rail tracks in the gorge were destroyed by B-25 Mitchell medium bombers and hits on the western embankment caused great avalanches of earth and rock to cover the bottom of the gorge, returning fliers said today.

Hotel Locals Back Workers At Automat

David Segal, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Joint Board, representing 45,000 workers here announced today that the Joint Board will place all of its resources behind Cafeteria Workers Local 302 and of the Bakery Workers Local 1, which are attempting to unionize the Horn and Hardart Company.

Mr. Segal said that the Joint Board would send committees to visit the employees of the Horn and Hardart Company to urge them to vote for the union in a State Labor Board election scheduled for this Friday.

This election climaxes a long drawn out fight for unionization which started with the historic strike of six years ago. Both unions are mobilizing all their resources in an effort to get every worker out to vote.

William Mesevich, president of Local 302, said:

"At long last the employees of Horn and Hardart have an opportunity to strike a blow in the truly democratic American way for fair working conditions which will do away with substandard living wages, long hours, and discrimination in pay between male and female workers doing the same job."

Frank Dutto, president of Local 1, sharply attacked the company for maintaining two employee associations based on the color line.

"Segregation of the employees of any organization into two groups based on their color or race is not only undemocratic and un-American, but is giving aid and comfort to the theory of race superiority which Hitler uses as his secret weapon in the United States."

Blast Wrecks Gas Line At Port Arthur, Tex.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Sept. 19 (UP)—An explosion wrecked the main natural gas feeder line supplying Port Arthur today and left this city's 75,000 inhabitants without gas for cooking. All restaurants were forced to close.

U. S. Union Accepts British Invitation

The United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America, CIO, have cabled acceptance of an invitation from the British Section of the International Metal Workers Federation to send delegates to visit England and discuss common problems. Grant Oakes, president, announced yesterday.

The British union sent similar invitations to 10 other American unions, five AFL, five CIO and one independent, in a step looking toward advancing international labor unity.

The invitation, signed by Lincoln Evans, secretary, proposes the visit so that delegates may "get to know first hand about our war effort and also to exchange views in regard to the future."

"The British metalworkers have felt for some time," Mr. Evans wrote, "that there should be more direct and intimate contacts with our fellow trade unionists in the United States. We believe that this contact is necessary not only during the war, but is of vital importance during the years of reconstruction that will follow."

The British section of the Federation covers 24 unions with a membership of 1,976,500. Other unions to which invitation was sent are: International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Molders and Foundry Workers; Pattern Makers League; Sheet Metal Workers International Association, all AFL, and the United Auto Workers, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, United Steelworkers, and Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, all CIO, and the International Association of Machinists, independent.

The current issue of The Shipyard Worker, organ of the CIO shipyard union, publishes the invitation in full.

Italy's Finnish Minister Pledges Loyalty to King

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18 (Delayed) (UP).—The Italian Minister to Helsinki, Finland, and his entire delegation, following the example of the Minister to Stockholm, today declared their allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel.

CIO Mine-Mill Convention Cheers War Dept. Invite to Reid Robinson, Union President

CIO Mine-Mill Convention Cheers War Dept. Invite to Reid Robinson, Union President

By Ellen McGrath

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 17 (Delayed).—The golden jubilee convention of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was stirred here today by news that the War Department has invited Reid Robinson, president, to participate in a war conference at Washington Sept. 27 and 28.

Delegates unanimously voted appreciation to the War Department and to CIO President Philip Murray, who proposed Robinson's designation along with other labor leaders.

Their resolution expressed complete confidence in Robinson's leadership. Coupled with this, was a renewed pledge of maximum production for all-out war and speedy victory. Delegates dealt a hard blow at

Jim Crow by condemning discrimination as a weapon of the Axis. They called upon President Roosevelt to extend his Executive Order against discrimination to the armed forces.

The convention pledged to "re-affirm its position and redouble its efforts in opposition to any and all forms of discrimination as to race, creed, color, nationality, religious or political belief, and pledges to work harder than ever before to erase prejudices."

They also called upon the international union to hold no convention in cities without assurance of equal courtesy for all members.

Several resolutions presented by unanimous recommendation of the executive board were passed by the convention dealt with changes in the constitution to clarify and define duties of officers and executive

board members. Changes were patterned closely after the United Automobile Workers constitution.

Other changes covering procedure in referendum votes were unanimously adopted. The executive board in recommending the resolution all by unanimous agreement declared the changes would prevent confusion and misunderstandings which had occurred in the past.

A constitutional amendment also submitted by unanimous vote of the executive board incorporated the casting division comprising all local unions in that industry, in a body that will function like a union district.

By an overwhelming majority, delegates voted down resolutions reducing per capita tax and limiting the tenure of office for elected officials. The latter resolution limited salaried officers to two terms.

Earlier Secretary-Treasurer James J. Leary in his annual report revealed a picture of numerical and financial strength during the past 12 months.

Fifty-two new locals were chartered during the past year, one former charter was renewed and nine women's auxiliaries were added.

Initiations and reinstatements for the 12-month period were at the high total of 74,765, Leary reported, but due to the tremendous labor turnover in the non-ferrous metals industry the net membership gain for the year amounted to only a minor fraction of that figure—19,760.

While recognizing that workers leaving for the armed forces and other wartime industries had an important bearing on this high turnover, Leary warned that this constitutes a major problem of the union.

6 Decisive Weeks . . .

THE six weeks between OCTOBER 1st and NOVEMBER 15th will be eventful and decisive ones. The outcome of events taking place during those weeks will undoubtedly influence the future of yourself and your family—the future of our nation.

ARE we exaggerating? Well, judge for yourself: the AFL National Convention takes place on October 4th; the UAW National Convention on October 4th; and the CIO National Convention early in November. These Conventions in their deliberations must come to grips with problems affecting every trade unionist—every American.

FURTHERMORE the 78th Congress has reconvened and the weeks to come will see some of the most momentous sessions in the history of our country.

VITAL city and statewide elections will be taking place in many states this Fall—of major importance are those in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The results of these elections will have far-reaching effects.

YOU CAN SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER FOR THESE SIX VITAL WEEKS! WE ARE OFFERING YOU A SPECIAL RATE, SHORT-TERM COMBINATION SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER FROM OCTOBER 1st to NOVEMBER 15th FOR \$2.00 in New York City — \$1.50 outside of New York City.

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Giants Beat Dodgers, 3-1, Before 45,000 in First

Cliff Melton Hurls 7-Hitter as Mates Pound Davis and Higbe for 14; Olmo Gets Two Hits and Makes Two Wonderful Throws

By C. E. Dexter

With the pennant already clinched by the Cardinals and nothing at stake but second place money, the Dodgers dropped the first game of their double header with the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday before a crowd of over 45,000. The score was 3-1 and the hero, or villain as the case may be, was Cliff Melton who set the Brooks down with only seven hits as his teammates got 14 off the slants of Curt Davis and Kirby Higbe who came in to pitch in the seventh inning.

Melton gave up his only run in the first inning and after that, except for the seventh and ninth frames, the Dodgers never came near scoring again.

Major League Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Louis	94	44	.681
Brooklyn	76	62	.551
Cincinnati	74	62	.544
Pittsburgh	74	68	.521
Chicago	61	75	.449
Boston	61	75	.449
Philadelphia	60	79	.432
New York	51	86	.372
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	88	50	.638
Washington	78	62	.557
Cleveland	74	64	.536
Detroit	72	67	.518
Chicago	69	69	.500
St. Louis	65	73	.471
Boston	62	77	.446
Philadelphia	45	91	.331

London Mills Bout Postponed

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The 15-round bout between Jack London and Freddie Mills for the vacant British Empire light-heavyweight title was postponed today because of a fractured rib London suffered in practice. It originally was scheduled for next Wednesday night.

Both fighters are sergeants in the RAF and Mills is the present British Empire light-heavyweight king.

JOHNSON SEEKS LOUIS BOUT
CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Jack Johnson, the former heavyweight champion, who is 65 years old, wants to fight Joe Louis in a three-round exhibition at any army camp in the country. "I'll fight him anywhere—either at an army camp to entertain soldiers or in an arena to sell War Bonds," Johnson said. Johnson was here en route to his home in California after finishing a home-selling tour in Canada.

Moscow Awaits British Prelate

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UP).—The Archbishop of York of England was expected in Moscow today for conference with Patriarch Sergius and other dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Anglican Church dignitary, who arrived in the Soviet Union last week, spent the night in the Volga city of Astrakhan.

He plans to visit liberated and devastated areas recaptured from Hitler's fleeing armies and churches and monasteries wrecked by the Nazi forces.

Hurricane Moves On Beaumont, Tex.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 19 (UP).—A hurricane, moving slowly northward with decreased intensity, was expected to reach the Beaumont, Tex., and Lake Charles, La., area late tonight or early tomorrow, the Weather Bureau announced today. Precautions against destructive winds were ordered continued east of Galveston to Morgan City. Precautions against high tides were ordered continued over southern Louisiana.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1943



HARRY WALKER — One of Southworth's star pupils.

Sports Writing Contest Starts on Wednesday

The Daily Worker sports writing contest will begin on Wednesday when all details will be published on the sports page. This contest is open to all readers and non-readers of the Daily Worker. The response to the idea of such a sports writing contest has been very great and already we have had calls from many trade unionists asking what the regulations are. . . . All details will be given on Wednesday together with the list of prizes, judges, etc.

Spread the word around the sports fans in the shops and in your union hall. Don't forget, anybody can enter, there is no fee and a story of any sports event, past or present, goes.



12 Dead, 35 Hurt As Bus Train Hit

JOHNSON CITY, Ill., Sept. 19 (UP).—Twelve persons were killed and 35 injured, some of them critically, today when a crowded Greyhound bus crashed into an electric train at a grade crossing near here. Witnesses said the crowded Chicago-bound bus plunged into the first car of the Missouri Pacific train when brakes failed to hold on a downgrade. The railway was knocked off the track and overturned. The entire front of the bus was torn off. Some of the killed and injured were thrown out of the bus. Others were caught in the wreckage.

Fire at Schubert Ousts Audience

Fire in a store room of the Schubert Theatre yesterday drove 1,200 matinee patrons of "Laugh Time" onto the street. When smoke from a second-floor storage room and an office filled the second balcony, Frank Fay, performer in the vaudeville show, announced that there was no danger the fire would spread to the auditorium but asked everyone to leave the theatre. The exit was orderly. Origin of the fire was not discovered.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Worker are 10¢ per line for 10 words to a line—2 lines minimum. DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
ELSA FRIED Modern Dance Instruction for beginners, intermediate, advanced. Registration for classes the week of Sept. 20th daily from 6:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. 54 E. 13th St.

FALL VACATION
All indoor and outdoor activities—Golf course. Modern library. Musical recordings. Bicycling. Archery. Steamheated rooms. Reasonable Rates. Ellenville, N. Y. Tel. 502

Cards Good, But Big Part of Credit Must Go to Southworth

By Phil Gordon

The Cardinal dressing room after the pennant clincher Saturday afternoon was strangely quiet and subdued. There was none of the hysterical, crazy joy which rocked the place when they won the flag last year from the Dodgers.

Last year they were just a gang of hungry kids fresh from the bushes. Today they are the champions of the baseball universe—and darned if they don't act the part.

Sure there was back-slapping and laughing and singing but no more. "We knew for a long time that we had the flag won," said Manager Billy Southworth, and that expressed everybody's thoughts.

The Cardinals are twice as cocky, twice as confident as last year and if you saw them roll right over the proud and mighty Yankees in four straight after losing the opener, then you realize how cocky and how confident they must be now.

HANDLER OF MEN

But much as one must admire the spirit and talent of these kids the real guiding genius of the whole club is none other than genial Billy Southworth who after a stormy, up-and-down career has come into his own as a brilliant manager, and, what's more important, a handler of men.

The genial little Billy has molded this ball club to his own tastes and desires. He has gotten the most out of his talent and has nursed his kids along like a father does his own sons.

Three years ago, when the Dodgers beat the Redbirds out for the flag, Southworth had a serious problem on his hands and had to be careful his kids didn't become demoralized. Last year, after the Dodgers had gone off winging to a ten game lead, Southworth kept his boys plugging till they worked the lead baseball out of their systems. Once they did they began their now famous drive down the homestretch which left the Dodgers beaten and exhausted and panting. The drive gathered such furious momentum that it swept the "invincible" Yankees clear off their feet.

But if the job Southworth did in the past was good the job he did this year was even better. Billy had a unique problem in his hands at the season's start. In the first place his boys were the champions of the world. They had to be watched for any undue lackadaisical playing.

bench for three years, justified Southworth's faith in him by becoming a sensational ball player. In this writer's opinion he is a better all-around player than was the redoubtable Terry Moore. In right field Stan Musial improved with every passing day under the guidance of Southworth and is now clearly recognized as the game's most powerful young batter.

And on the mound, despite Ernie White's bad arm and the loss of Johnny Beasley, Southworth brought along Marv Brecheen, an unknown, and Alpha Blazie who is setting the league on its heels with his slow, tallish southpaw hurling.

Yes, the Cards are good—but look in the background for William Southworth—or better known as Billy the Kid.

Duke, Michigan Head Early Grid Rankings

Four teams, Duke, Michigan, Villanova and Marquette emerged from the first Saturday scramble of the new football season last night with performances that tabbed them as outfits to be reckoned with.

Duke's 40 to 0 victory over Camp Lejeune, N. C. Marines at Durham was the most impressive, not because of the margin, but because the Marines possessed a number of former pro and college stars and had been figured to give the Blue Devils a fight. Three veterans, Tom Davis and Buddy Luper, Duke lettermen, and Bill Murphy, former Mississippi State star, sparked the heavy offensive. The Duke line was solid enough to stop every incipient Marine offensive.

Michigan won as expected 26 to 0 from Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill., with its all-veteran backfield of Bob Wiese, Paul White, and Elroy Hirsch of Wisconsin and Bill Daley of Minnesota, scoring when necessary.

Villanova, rated no better than even against a supposedly strong Muhlenberg team, got off to a 14-0 first period advantage and fattened it to win 35 to 12.

Marquette fulfilled pre-season

Softball No-Hitter Hurlled by Girl

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—The Amateur Softball Association "World Series" advanced today through a furious double round of play featured by a no-hit, no-run game pitched by a feminine competitor, Marge Wood of Cleveland. Miss Wood set down Providence, R. I., while her team hammered out a 4 to 0 victory.

Red Army Cracks 'Smolensk Gate,' Soviet Troops Only 30 Miles Away

(Continued from Page 1)

localities on both sides of the Kiev-Nezhin railway and were within 35 miles of the Ukraine capital on the Dnieper.

The capture of Priluki, 70 miles east of Kiev, Pryatyn, 90 miles southeast of Kiev, Lubny and Khorol represented a broadening of the wedge aimed at the big Dnieper city.

Military observers pointed out that consistent gains were being maintained in the parallel Soviet drives toward the Dnieper at Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe.

NEAR CHERNIGOV

"At Chernigov, 80 miles northeast of Kiev and commanding both the highway and railroad north from Kiev, the Red Army captured the town of Arnskov, only six kilometers (3.7 miles) from the important rail and road hub, the Dnieper city.

Thus the Soviets were within 34 miles of the eastern bend of the Dnieper, which empties into the Dnieper at Kiev, and only 32 miles from the Dnieper itself. Seizure of

Chernigov would rob the Germans of two important north-south communications lines. Stalin singled out the troops on the Bryansk front for special praise in his second Order of the Day, in which he mentioned only the capture of Trubchevsk, 50 miles south of Bryansk. It took pains to recognize the valor of the troops who had breached the strong Desna River line and fought their way into the open country approaching the great German base at Gomel.

In campaigns that apparently were preliminaries to an all-out drive on the Crimea, the Moscow announcements reported further progress, both in the Caucasus and along the northern Azov seacoast.

Along the Azov's north coast, the Red Army recaptured Preslav, a six-mile advance along the coastal highway from Nogaisk, taken Saturday, and 27 miles southwest of the rail terminus of Odessa. In possession of Preslav, the Soviets were only 42 miles east of Melitopol, closest junction to the Crimea on the principal rail line leading from that peninsula.

Seeking to trap the German remnants in the Kuban, the Red Army occupied Vorchye Voroto Pass, whence the Germans apparently hoped to escape from the Caucasus. In that area also, the Red Army took the town of Verkhne-Bakanisk, 18 miles east of Anapa, giving them another base of operations in the tide-flooded, marshy Kuban bridgehead.

Two Destroyer Escorts Launched

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Stead Rogers, a hostess at the Union Jack Club, Boston, and Mrs. Allen Forbes, of Dedham, yesterday pulled the triggers which released two newly completed ships for the slides down the ways here at the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyard. The two ships were the destroyer escorts Curzon and Dakins, built for the British under lease-lend.

Winston Churchill Returns to London

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has arrived back in England from his conferences with President Roosevelt in Canada and Washington. It was officially announced today.

Your Money's Worth

Mom's Now Got a Scrap Bag

Well, what do you know, little Susan is growing up. Seems to me up to now we all ignored Susan. Yes, she's cute and delightful and we all love her, but in talking about Mom and Pop and all the other members of the family we seem to have overlooked her. She's three years old, you know, and her clothes are becoming quite a problem.

Of course this story is not only about Susan but about Mom, too. Seems we just can't keep Mom out of our Money's Worth.

Mom's has been collecting a scrap bag. Many of the scraps of material from old curtains, bedspreads, wash dresses, aprons and shirts still retain their bright colors and are in good condition. And so Mom, thrifty soul, put them in her scrap bag, knowing that Susan would be a young lady soon and would need some pretty dresses.

Susan doesn't require much ma-

Susan Wears Cute Dresses

terial, and if Mom doesn't have enough of one fabric, she combines several pieces and makes a cheerful outfit in contrasting colors. All of you have seen the cute peasant skirts in the stores, made of scraps of this and that. Well, that's what Mom makes for Susan . . . cute little peasant skirts and little blouses.

Some of the brightly colored wools are put to use in another way. Mom makes matching Dutch caps and mittens and Susan has about six sets of these. Mom adds a little embroidery here and a little there, and the result is charming sets to wear with her winter coat.

Christmas may be far away, but Mom knows what she's going to do with some more of her scraps. She's going to make rag dolls for some of Susan's little friends, and she's going to teach Susan to make bean bags (I bet that's what Johnny gets for his birthday from Susan—but don't worry, I won't tell him).

Elizabeth comes in for her share of "scrap made-overs," too. Mom has dressed up some of her last year's dresses with collar and cuff sets of old plaid blouses, and she's made some very cute bows and belts of the brighter fabrics.

Mom made herself a colorful purse of two old felt hats and some embroidery thread, and a cute pair of bedroom slippers for Liz.

I'm getting so excited about what Mom's been making with her scraps, I think I'll go home now and see what I can do!

LOWDOWN

Playing Tic-Tac-Toe on the Keys, Or the Monday Morning Roundup

NAT LOW

Football: Michigan, never a weak-sister on the grid, seems to be in for one of its most resounding seasons. Michigan was lucky to be designated by the War Department as an Army training school where future Army and Air Corps fighters get their training. Enrolled in these courses are many of the brightest football stars of the day who have been made eligible for football. Thus, the Wolverines boast not only their own aces, and there are plenty of them, but also powerhouses like Bill Daley of Minnesota, and Elroy Hirsch of Wisconsin.

On Saturday the Wolverines opened their season and ran roughshod over a powerful Camp Grant service team which boasts such stars as Corwin Clatt of Notre Dame, Jimmy Deward and Tony Storli. Fritz Crisler's boys rolled up a 26-0 score but the score was not nearly as impressive as the manner in which they did it. The Wolverines are a finely meshed club able to roll with sustained power downfield, using line bucks, forward passes and long end sweeps to pulverize the opposition.

Many other schools, never grid powers in the past, are in for big seasons as a result of the influx of football playing servicemen. Little Rochester, for instance, opened its season with a 14-12 licking of Yale. Purdue, one of the weak teams of the Big Ten these past four years, trimmed Great Lakes Naval 23-13 Saturday with the aid of five servicemen-stars. What these men have meant for the team can be seen from the fact that last year this same Great Lakes Naval outfit slaughtered Purdue 42-0.

All in all, a pleasant and unique situation on the grid. . . . Now if only City College can get a half dozen aces. . . . C'mon Notre Dame, we'll knock your block off.

WATCH BRAZLE

Baseball: In the excitement over the Cards' pennant clinching Saturday very few people noticed that little Alpha Blazie went out and won the second game by hurling a brilliant 4-hitter over the Cubs. This unsung kid southpaw who never saw a major league game until coming up to the Cardinals six weeks ago is our bet to be the surprise of the World Series. He is not a fast ball pitcher, his main hurling effort being a slow, teasing curve which sort of flops over the plate. The Yankees have had notoriously bad luck hitting against pitching like this and I have an idea Blazie may set them back on their heels. Keep an eye on him and don't say we didn't warn you.

Hockey: The Canadian government has given big league hockey the "Go" sign for the coming season and this is very good news for ice fans. No one knows just how many men the team will be able to trundle out on the ice but whatever the composition of the clubs, hockey is in for its usual good season. . . . The one inconspicuous absence from the league will be Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings who is passing the time of day if a federal prison for fraud in the draft. The boys in hockey are certainly not sorry to see him go. . . . Known as the bad man of the game, Orlando was nothing but a rowdy, plug-ugly with an animal-like temper. We have seen him pull the dirtiest stunts time after time and his fights on the ice were certainly not the phony kind staged for the sake of publicity. . . . Now he's in jail for falsifying his draft status and its good riddance.

Baseball Again: Wonderful the way Whit Wyatt keeps rolling along since his bad shoulder responded to treatment, isn't it? Whit took his ninth straight game Saturday by licking the Giants 6-4. . . . 'Tis a pity the Cardinals can't use him against the Yankees. . . . In his present form the fireball veteran would show the Yanks a brand of pitching they have rarely seen.

Boxing: Bob Montgomery came up with a bad jaw after his abysmal tooth had been removed so his little fight with Beau Jack has been postponed till sometime in November and in the meantime Beau will tackle Bobby Ruffin on Oct. 4. . . . We are glad the arrangement has worked out this way. We wanted to see Beau in action against a pretty good boy before seeing him take on Monty. . . . Now we'll be able to get a better line on him, for Ruffin, while only a good club fighter, is nevertheless a ring-wise fighter and will be no easy pickings. It should be a very, very interesting battle watching Beau against Ruffin. . . .

And it does look as if the Nazis won't take Stalingrad after all, doesn't it?

Huge Profiteering in Meat, Says Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

Health, he said. This will enable the city better to control retail prices. He also warned that the city intends to crack down on retailers who violate ceiling prices of poultry. He said that poultry dealers are able to stick to ceiling prices and that "there's been too much profiteering on poultry." Ceiling prices have been raised from forty-four to forty-five cents a pound.

EXPECTS RENT REPORT

Switching to the subject of rents, the Mayor told his radio audience that he expects an announcement of the OPA in Washington affecting the New York rent situation some time next week. Regional OPA director Sylvan Joseph is going down to Washington today with the report of the Mayor's committee on rent control, he said.

He advised tenants and landlords

that anyone who refuses to lease an apartment because there are children in the family commits a crime. The state law provides for a fine of \$50 to \$100 for any such refusal. He urged anyone who is refused an apartment on those grounds to inform his office, the Mayor's Committee on Rents, or to get a summons in Magistrate's Court.

A challenge to the Investigation Committee of the City Council, headed by Councilman Hart, was seen in the Mayor's reference to Sanita, the camp run by the Sanitation Department's welfare organization which is now under attack by the Committee. The Mayor claimed that the camp is "one of the greatest jobs . . . in the entire country."

Other features of the Mayor's broadcast on the food front were: A warning to Washington that consumers in New York City cannot stand any increase in the price of milk, for which there is considerable pressure from the "Farm Bloc."

Announcement that agreement of Markets is being reorganized to make it an efficient price enforcement agency.

Announcement that agreement has reached with the fish division of OPA whereby best buys of fish will be publicly announced every morning.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) Daily Sunday
1 time 27 25
2 times 45 40
3 times 63 55
4 times 81 70
5 times 99 85
6 times 117 100
7 times 135 115
8 times 153 130
9 times 171 145
10 times 189 160
11 times 207 175
12 times 225 190
13 times 243 205
14 times 261 220
15 times 279 235
16 times 297 250
17 times 315 265
18 times 333 280
19 times 351 295
20 times 369 310
21 times 387 325
22 times 405 340
23 times 423 355
24 times 441 370
25 times 459 385
26 times 477 400
27 times 495 415
28 times 513 430
29 times 531 445
30 times 549 460
31 times 567 475
32 times 585 490
33 times 603 505
34 times 621 520
35 times 639 535
36 times 657 550
37 times 675 565
38 times 693 580
39 times 711 595
40 times 729 610
41 times 747 625
42 times 765 640
43 times 783 655
44 times 801 670
45 times 819 685
46 times 837 700
47 times 855 715
48 times 873 730
49 times 891 745
50 times 909 760
51 times 927 775
52 times 945 790
53 times 963 805
54 times 981 820
55 times 999 835
56 times 1017 850
57 times 1035 865
58 times 1053 880
59 times 1071 895
60 times 1089 910
61 times 1107 925
62 times 1125 940
63 times 1143 955
64 times 1161 970
65 times 1179 985
66 times 1197 1000
67 times 1215 1015
68 times 1233 1030
69 times 1251 1045
70 times 1269 1060
71 times 1287 1075
72 times 1305 1090
73 times 1323 1105
74 times 1341 1120
75 times 1359 1135
76 times 1377 1150
77 times 1395 1165
78 times 1413 1180
79 times 1431 1195
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82 times 1485 1240
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104 times 1881 1570
105 times 1899 1585
106 times 1917 1600
107 times 1935 1615
108 times 1953 1630
109 times 1971 1645
110 times 1989 1660
111 times 2007 1675
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124 times 2241 1870
125 times 2259 1885
126 times 2277 1900
127 times 2295 1915
128 times 2313 1930
129 times 2331 1945
130 times 2349 1960
131 times 2367 1975
132 times 2385 1990
133 times 2403 2005
134 times 2421 2020
135 times 2439 2035
136 times 2457 2050
137 times 2475 2065
138 times 2493 2080
139 times 2511 2095
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191 times 3447 2875
192 times 3465 2890
193 times 3483 2905
194 times 3501 2920
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196 times 3537 2950
197 times 3555 2965
198 times 3573 2980
199 times 3591 2995
200 times 3609 3010
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202 times 3645 3040
203 times 3663 3055
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206 times 3717 3100
207 times 3735 3115
208 times

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

There can never be too much democracy in the world. Is there any better cure for the morbidity of humanity but the free skies and great, healing winds of a world democracy?

Yet curious fears are being developed in certain circles in democratic America. The rumor that Europe may suddenly go democratic causes more panic than ever did the rise of Hitlerism.

There are some signs that a new Holy Alliance may be dreamed of to put a brake on this fearsome democracy that will assault us when the peoples are at least freed from Hitler slavery.

Bourbons never learn. Where Hitler and Mussolini failed so badly, where Metetrich broke his neck, and Porfirio Diaz, George the Third, and Czar Nicholas the Last all lost their coats, vests and pants, the heroes of the modern cartel believe they can succeed by their novel cleverness.

But I talked to a French patriot the other night who had lived for two years under the Hitler heel and had participated in some of the underground battle.

He was not a Communist, but a former left-to-do manufacturer, with something of an anti-labor slant. The brutal Nazi occupation has stirred him to the depths. It has roused an idealistic and extreme hatred of evil, an unselfish love of country and love of fellow-man.

"I am not criticizing anything your government may do," he said. "But I expect to return to France, and I can assure you that neither I, nor any Frenchman who has fought the Nazi, will consent to be ruled as a colony of America or England. We are buying our freedom in our own blood, and nobody can take this freedom from us."

Jacques Maritain, the French Catholic philos-

History Is Not Repeated
In the Same Way

other now in exile here, is a man of great humanity and a fraternal feeling for the sorrow of the world which goes beyond any dry and sterile theology.

Mr. Maritain, no political specialist, was yet expressing the deepest political convictions of the French masses when he said recently:

"Our people have suffered too much to be able to think now in terms of compromise."

It can be truthfully argued that appearance of Hitlerism in Germany can be laid at the doors of our own Herbert Hoover.

That great engineer who once landed us all into apple-peddling made his fame during the last world war as post-war administrator of American food to the starving peoples of Europe.

Hoover, let us again recall, played the basest reactionary politics with this precious food. He used it to subdue the German revolution, and finally to rob the German people of their democracy.

The Germans were afraid to "go too far." Hoover was watching every move, and would take the food away from their children if anything drastic was done to remove the old Prussian militarists and imperialists.

"The Kaiser Goes, But The Generals Remain," was the title of one German novel that summarized the situation. Hoover did not permit the German democracy to crush the whole military and industrial caste that had made the first World War. Under Hoover's friendly, this group was able to re-organize and finally brought the Nazi horror into the world.

The Hooverian fear of a stern, militant European democracy still haunts like a spectre the plushy bedrooms of our diplomats and cartel-financiers.

But history never repeats itself in the same form. The people of Europe are smarter and tougher this time, and have suffered more. There are other new factors. As the fellow says: Time marches on!

Anna Sokolow

Trip to Mexico



Mexico City sees an exhibit of the Soviet Union at war, shown in the fair stalls by the Society of Friends of the USSR. At right is a young Mexican whose attention has been drawn to photos of Nazi brutalities against Russians in the occupied areas.



ANNA SOKOLOV

By Beth McHenry

Anna Sokolow who has just returned from her fifth trip to Mexico says there is something about that country which gives an artist a new slant on life.

"I guess it's because the artist has such a dignified position in Mexican life," she said. "There is a friendliness to him that you don't find here."

Anna Sokolow has a dance group in Mexico City, established two years ago, a group of boy and girl artists who do wonderful things, she said. She says she works with them in Spanish. I may not speak such perfect Spanish, she said, but they understand me, they know. These young people have such a fine artistic sense, such a fine heritage of culture, that the language differences are not very important in working together.

Miss Sokolow is now preparing a long dance work on a subject very close to her heart. It's the contemporary Jewish theme, with a biblical background. She says she's one of the people who never thought particularly about being a Jew until the war started and now she wants to express herself passionately on the subject. I want to do things that will help arouse people to do more, she said. I've suddenly discovered things I've had to say, she said.

Anna Sokolow is an East Side girl whose talent found itself in the

Emanuel "Slaterhood" Settlement House when she was seven years old.

"I opened the door of a room and heard music and saw girls running about without shoes doing beautiful things with their arms and legs," she said, "and from then on I was doomed."

All of Anna Sokolow's early training in the dance was in east side settlement houses but her talent was readily recognized by such institutions as the Neighborhood Playhouse, where she danced for the people who came downtown from uptown to see what it was like down there.

From there Anna went to

Martha Graham's group and later established her own. Now she has dance groups in Mexico and Canada as well as New England and New York. She loves this kind of work and doesn't think traveling to Boston once a week for one day's work is such a feat.

One of the things which Anna considers among her best was Slaughter of the Innocents, a solo whose theme was taken from a Spanish war poster.

Anna Sokolow wishes the American workers could have a glimpse of the Mexican Electrical Union's headquarters. She thinks it would give them inspiration to carry on more cultural activity

in this country. In their beautiful building in Mexico City, she said, are a modern equipped theatre, wonderful club rooms, and a splendid restaurant.

"A Mexican girl teaches dancing to the children of the union members as well as to those adults who want to learn," said Miss Sokolow. "She and the other cultural workers are considered as essential to the union as anybody else. They are paid, just as organizers are paid, and they have prestige just as the other union leaders have."

Miss Sokolow said she is now hard at work on a forthcoming concert.

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

The Hollywood All-Star Bond Cavalcade's one-night stand in Boston last week netted \$200,000,000 for the U. S. Treasury. . . . In Philadelphia the stars raised \$160,000,000 at a single performance at Convention Hall. . . . The Madison Square Garden affair in New York City brought in over \$150,000,000. . . . In Cleveland the actors unit collected \$148,000,000 in one day for the war in addition to which Kay Kyser auctioned off two pounds of butter for \$100,000,000, a three pound steak for another \$100,000,000, and an American flag for \$100,000,000.

What a terrific job this great "Citizen Panzer Division" is doing in the Third War Loan! . . . No wonder the McCormicks and the Pattersons and the other poison pen-pushers for a busy sniping out victory are peace sniping at Hollywood. . . . There's a great democratic upsurge in Hollywood. . . . The isolationists are

alarmed over the growing political power of the progressive screen as expressed in films like "Watch on the Rhine" and "Mission to Moscow" which is a threat to their power. The movies have a stronger hold on the public imagination than they can ever hope to achieve with their "divide and conquer" program. . . . They have failed to get their editorials filmed. . . . Mickey Rooney means more to America than Bertie McCormick. . . . The screen is democratic and united behind Roosevelt. . . . That's why they are so bitter. . . .

Out at MGM errands food for banquet scenes is being produced out of well-worn copies of newspapers. . . . Shredded and matted in the proper shape, it requires only a painted skin of tougher paper to look like a luscious bologna. . . . Film Front suggests that if MGM or any of the other studios are interested in turning out a better grade, non-Black Market meat, they should try

Back the Attack
Buy More War Bonds

using copies of the Daily Worker. . . . There's no bologna, global or otherwise about the Daily. . . . It's all straight from the shoulder stuff. . . .

Seiznick International Studios slapped down \$100,000 for the movie rights to J. P. Marquand's "So Little Time." . . . So much money for so little value. . . . Mikhail Kalatozov who has just been appointed secretary in the United States told reporters at a reception in his honor last Wednesday that he was vastly impressed with two American films that he saw. . . . Warner's "Edge of Darkness" and "Mission to Moscow." . . . All the theatre critics panned "My Dear Public" but only one or two mentioned that Rose Brown, Negro songstress, stopped the show with her rendition of the anti-Jim Crow tune "If there's a color line in Heaven please send me to Hell." . . . Pearl Primus has been cast for a leading role in the forthcoming Billy Rose all-Negro show "Carmen Jones." . . .

Gene Kelly will portray Al Jolson in Columbia's biography of the famous night club entertainer. . . . Isn't this a bad casting error? Seems to me that Eddie Cantor is the right guy to play Jolson. . . . And while Eddie's busy doing Jolson it strikes us that Jimmie Durante would be perfect for the life of Cantor. . . . Gene Kelly has led a clean life. . . . How about a biography of Kelly with Bob Hope as Gene? . . . And a Life of Hope with Jack Benny, Margaret Livingston and Phil Harris as Hope, Faith and Charity. . . . What we're trying to say is that Al Jolson and nobody but Jolson should play the title role in Columbia's movie. . . .

Bell Telephone Laboratories have developed a sensational high-speed motion picture camera, 160 times faster than a wink of the eye. . . . It's called the Fastax and it's so fast it can lay bare the innermost secrets of machinery moving at lightning speed. . . . It can even slow down electricity itself. . . . It's a remarkable instrument and is driven by motors at the terrific speed of 8,000 frames a second with an exposure period of 35 millionths of a second, thereby making it an invaluable tool for the research engineer. . . .

RADIO PROGRAM

6:00-WFAP-News Reports
WOR-News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ-Kibitzer; Music; Comedy
WABC-News; Music; Talk
WJZ-News; Music; Talk
6:30-WFAP-News; Music; Talk
WABC-News; Music; Talk
WJZ-News; Music; Talk
6:45-WFAP-News; Music; Talk
WABC-News; Music; Talk
WJZ-News; Music; Talk
7:00-WFAP-News; Music; Talk
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7:15-WFAP-News; Music; Talk
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WABC-News; Music; Talk
WJZ-News; Music; Talk
12:00-WFAP-News; Music; Talk
WABC-News; Music; Talk
WJZ-News; Music; Talk

HIGHLIGHTS

Masterwork Hour, 9:00
WNYC . . . Saga of Symphonies
10:00 WLIR . . . Crossroads of Melody, 11, WLIR . . . Liberty Music Hall, 2:00 WLIR . . . Great Classics, 6:00 WLIR . . . Lone Ranger, 7:30 WJZ . . . Blondie, 7:30 WABC . . . Cavalcade of America, 8:00 WFAP . . . Symphony Hall, 8:00 WQXR . . . Musical Cavalcade, 9:30 WQXR . . . Screen Guild Play, 10:00 WABC . . . Hollywood Radio Theatre, 10:30 WJZ.

WABC-Helen Trent-Sketch
12:45-WJZ-Victory Garden-E. G. Moore
WABC-Our Gai Sunday-Sketch
12:55-WQXR-News; Symphonic Music
1:00-WFAP-Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ-H. R. Harkness, Comments
WABC-Live Cap Be Beautiful-Play
WABC-News Bulletin
1:15-WABC-Recorded Music
1:30-WABC-Lanny and Oliver, Songs
WJZ-Women's Exchange Program
WABC-Ma Perkins-Sketch
1:45-WFAP-News
WJZ-Lavette Orchestra
WABC-The Oldfathers-Sketch
1:55-WQXR-News; Chamber Music
2:00-WFAP-The Guiding Light-Sketch
WABC-Talk-Mrs. Deane
WABC-Young Dr. Malone-Sketch
2:05-WABC-Recorded Music
2:15-WFAP-Lonely Women-Sketch
WJZ-The Mystery Chef
WABC-Joyce Jordan-Sketch
2:30-WFAP-Light of the World-Play
WABC-News; Talk-Maxine Keith
WJZ-News; East and West-Sketch
WABC-We Love and Learn
2:45-WFAP-Hymns of All Churches
WABC-Pepper Young's Family
WABC-Mary Foster-Sketch
WJZ-Morton Downey-Sketch
WABC-News Bulletin
2:55-WABC-News; Elizabeth Arden
WABC-News Bulletin
3:05-WFAP-Ma Perkins-Sketch
WJZ-My True Story-Sketch
WABC-Joe and Ethel Turp-Play
WABC-Bill Werges, Organ
3:30-WFAP-Pepper Young-Sketch

WOR-Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WABC-Bond Drive
WABC-News; Recorded Music
3:45-WFAP-Right to Happiness-Sketch
WJZ-Ted Malone-Poetry
WABC-Green Valley, USA-Play
3:55-WQXR-News; Symphonic Music
4:00-WFAP-Backstage Variety-Sketch
WABC-News Bulletin
4:15-WFAP-Blue Frolics-Waltz
WABC-News Bulletin
4:30-WFAP-Recorded Music
4:45-WFAP-Recorded Music
4:55-WFAP-Recorded Music
5:00-WFAP-Recorded Music
5:15-WFAP-Recorded Music
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11:45-WFAP-Recorded Music
12:00-WFAP-Recorded Music

7:45-WFAP-H. J. Kaltenborn, Comments
WABC-News
8:00-WFAP-Cavalcade of America-Play
WABC-Recorded Music
8:15-WFAP-Recorded Music
8:30-WFAP-Recorded Music
8:45-WFAP-Recorded Music
9:00-WFAP-Recorded Music
9:15-WFAP-Recorded Music
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11:00-WFAP-Recorded Music
11:15-WFAP-Recorded Music
11:30-WFAP-Recorded Music
11:45-WFAP-Recorded Music
12:00-WFAP-Recorded Music

OUR CITY STATION-WNYC
9:00-News Bulletin
9:15-Morning Serenade
9:30-The Wani Ad Column of the Air
9:45-Treasury Bond Parade
10:00-City Consumers' Guide
10:15-Masterwork Hour
10:30-News Bulletin
10:45-Morning Serenade
11:00-News Bulletin
11:15-From the Music Album
11:30-Police Dept. Safety Program
11:45-News Bulletin
12:00-News York City Food and Nutrition Program

A New Film

Jean Arthur Is
'A Lady Who Takes a Chance'

"A LADY TAKES A CHANCE," an RKO Radio Picture, produced by Frank Ross, directed by William Dieterle, screenplay by Robert Ardrey, with Jean Arthur, John Wayne, Charles Winninger, Phil Silvers, Mary Field, Don Costello. At the Paramount Theatre.

"Oh, my, isn't he fresh!" says Jean Arthur (the urban innocent) about John Wayne (the rural wise-guy).

"He ought to be," rejoins his buddy, Charles Winninger, "he's been out in the open air a long time."

And that's a fair sample of the verbal goings-on in the new film at the Paramount.

"The Lady Takes a Chance," which, while never as fresh as it might be, does succeed in sending intermittent whiffs of merriment in the audience's direction.

The plot, concerned with a transcontinental bus tour and Jean Arthur's detours, always threatens to put on a speed of 60 miles per hour,

but never really travels any faster than 30 mph. Fragile and tenuous though the basic comic line is, there was every opportunity to hang or it all manner of bright and shining displays. While here and there a glint of refreshing improvisation sparkles, the gaps of dullness are too

frequent to do either the actors or the movie any good. Whole sections of the dialogue create the impression that somebody is stalling for time until a new idea comes along, and that meanwhile the actors fill in with uninspired ad-libbing.

If the comedy never catches fire, it does however give off a pleasant glow that will serve to moderate the chill of an autumn evening, and it does contain a few crackling sparks of humor. After the deft inventions of "The More the Merrier," however, it's a bit of a come-down for popular Jean Arthur. Of course, she gives her face, figure and voice the usual full and attractive play here, but the film unapologetically does not respond to her persuasive charm.

Jean is saying so long to her three ardent suitors as the picture opens. She's on a bus bound for the West, and the boy friends (No. 1, the Aggressive Type; No. 2, The Timid Soul; and No. 3, The Describer) have come to see her off. Jean is getting away from it all, which means that she's going to manage to get into John Wayne's way. Well, a bucking buckaroo does the introducing at a rodeo by dumping John into Jean's lap. Struck with him, Jean promptly falls for the big-muscled bulldozer. But John turns out to be an ornery cuss with a deeper affection for his horse than for womankind. He releases freedom more than companionship, and mimes no words in his declarations of rugged singularity.

As you can well imagine, it's all a lot of innocent fun, well pastured and produced from a bunch of green things eaten at random. It's good for the kids, and won't do you a bit of harm, either.

FRANK ANTICO.

Katherine Dunham and her company of 30 are now appearing in a tropical dance revue at the Martin Beck Theatre.

standing of the power of the theatre to bring magic joy, refreshing entertainment and the revelation of truth to millions?

Frequently, Mr. Cohen, come out of Sardis and the cubbyholes of Broadway long enough to realize that you have the rare opportunity of creating real theatre. Let "Bright Lights of 1944" be a lesson to you. The lights of Broadway are dim today. Please don't make them dimmer.

It is humors. It is curiosity, and, sad to say, not even as good as those in many an amateur show. In the case of several famous stars of former years, James Barton, Frances Williams and Smith and Dale. They do their old specialties, but their old specialties are no longer funny. Smith and Dale repeat their revival of "Dr. Krankheit," the vaudeville turn which seemed funny when it was restored to the stage last year, but which certainly is not funny enough to bear annual repetition. Miss Williams can only recall memories of the days when she was a popular blues singer. Mr. Barton returns to his repulsive drunk act. It is as nauseating as ever.

As for the rest of the show, except for a personable dance team, Jerre McConaugh and Billie Worth, and the talented swing band of John Kirby, no one is above mediocrity.

Indeed, this entire catastrophe could be dismissed in one word—awful—if it were not for the bright and young Mr. Cohen. What has happened to his ambitious plans? What strange power has him in thrall? How on earth did he lend his time, money and ambition to the production of a show which does not even have the merit of being gracefully old-fashioned? Hasn't he a glimmering under-

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A 'Must' for All of Us



Sets New High

ANOTHER convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers met, and another high mark was set for labor. To say that it was a win-the-war convention may possibly represent it as only of ordinary significance, for all labor conventions today are primarily occupied with the problems of war. The UE, in some three score resolutions and decisions, gave an up-to-the-minute content to its win-the-war program. It carried the CIO's and President Philip Murray's policies to a mature and practical application, such as any labor union in the country can well take for a model.

The convention is a good indicator that labor is pressing forward towards the role it ought to play in the national and worldwide picture today, and in the state of affairs that will emerge out of this war. The UE convention broke completely with traditional union tendencies to stick within range of only narrow economic issues. It faced all the problems that its active and wide-awake rank and file brought before it.

Meeting at a moment when the Red Army's westward march drew fresh momentum and as British-American striking power too came through successful tests, the convention declared that we have a "favorable condition for the military defeat of Hitler this year," and called for a speedy attack on Europe's mainland from the west.

In a series of related resolutions, the convention called for a closer relationship between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and stressed the urgency of coalition warfare. Defeatists, spreaders of anti-Soviet or anti-British poison were denounced as fifth columnists.

The UE put international labor unity on a new and more practical level. Steps were advanced toward a relationship with the metal and electrical unions of Britain and the Soviet Union, and President Murray was urged to invite a Soviet and British delegation to the CIO convention.

An all-around program of national unity emerged out of another set of resolutions. It was in that light that the unanimously adopted resolution for a fourth term, and resolutions on economic stabilization, taxes, legislation, maintenance of the no-strike pledge and the struggle against race discrimination were discussed and adopted.

The questions affecting directly the welfare of the UE's members, as those of workers generally, received the most constructive and practical consideration, precisely because they were closely tied to the general win-the-war objective. Thus, incentive wages were approved and the officers were commended for developing a policy of safeguards and guarantees. Thereby the UE convention gave a fitting answer to the Walter Reuther of the auto union who have confused and distorted the issue and deprived auto workers of extra wages that are rightfully due them.

The UE's own record of unrivaled gains for its membership, won by strict adherence to the no-strike pledge, full utilization of the wartime machinery and proper preparation and presentation of its cases to show that the war's interest is taken into account, stood out as a bold refutation of the Lewis line.

The union, the first to initiate joint management-labor committees, continued to hold leadership in the field of production, delivering a fifth of America's metal war goods. Resolutions on production were no mere reiteration of the past stand. They were a critical analysis of experience, and new prob-

lems were advanced.

The 800 delegates reflected the power and development of this union of a half million. Eighty-five women delegates attended. But the UE was far from satisfied because nearly two of every five members are women. The number of Negro delegates, too, increased though still far short of a rightful proportion.

The UE gave 110,000 of its members to the armed services. Included were hundreds of officers and organizers. The convention bid farewell to James Matles, UE organization director. He has been the mainspring of the drive that carried the UE from a handful to a half million.

But, as the convention has well shown, such temporary losses serve to only steel the union's unity and give greater weight to its responsibility. Racism, red-baiting and bigotry in any form is quite generally classed as a crime in this union. The prolonged ovations and unanimous vote upon reelection of President Albert Fitzgerald, Secretary-Treasurer Julius Emspak and Matles is testimony of the unity that cements the UE.

An impressive story such as the UE's should not be suppressed, as publishers have apparently decided to do. It ought to be carried to every unionist in America and all the people. It is the story of what organized labor means to America, especially today. It is the story of a half million men and women who never stop but keep plugging to new heights and new service to America.

Your Vote

THIS year is one of the most crucial in world history. It may possibly determine once and for all whether the Axis will be finally crushed.

If it does not, however, there is the ever-present danger that very powerful friends of fascism in this country will be able, by clever camouflage and false slogans, to take advantage of the prolongation of the war to save its hide. This would mean new horrors and torture for us and the rest of the world.

This is where you and your vote come in. Elections reflect the political atmosphere and trends in the country. Because this is a crucial year, the election is crucial. Because the political struggle within the country is between those who want to crush the Axis and those who want to save it, that is the issue in the election.

We in New York have a special job. The race for Lt. Governor here is the most important election contest in the nation this year. It is between those forces that support the all-out war policies of the nation's war leadership and those that back the defeatist, destructive policies of the Hooverite Republicans.

If the Democratic-ALP candidate, Lt. General Haskell, wins, the President becomes stronger, and the foes of his program weaker. If the Republican Hanley wins, the obstructionists and defeatists will become bolder, and the President will be forced to retreat.

So, you see, your vote is mighty important these days. Or take the contest for city councilman. A number of fighters in the council could transform it from the disgraceful partisan body its majority has made it today to a real champion of the war needs of the people of New York. Your vote will help make that change.

Remember this a week from today, when the registration period starts. Get every eligible member of your family, your friends, relatives, shop-mates and neighbors to sign up to vote November 2.

There Are Always People Ready To Sacrifice Other People's Lives

By Israel Amter

Yes, there are people who are willing to sacrifice other people's lives. They are very "patriotic," these people are. Even though they are filled with great hatred of our fascist enemy and are eager for their destruction; and even though they know that the war against the Axis powers is going to require tremendous sacrifices on the part of all the United Nations, still they have one idea in mind. That is, since fighting has to be done, and bleeding and dying has to be done, let the other fellow do it.

But we are supposed to be United Nations, from all of whom sacrifices are demanded. United Nations means that we make war together, that we do everything in our power to draw every active force into the war against the Axis powers; that we help one another militarily and with supplies, so that the war will be effective at all sectors of the war front; and that we will make peace together. That is, at least, my understanding of it.

To be sure, there is something still lacking in the war being conducted by the United Nations. There is not yet real coalition warfare, with all questions being jointly decided upon (by the three or four leading powers), in order that these decisions may move the armies on the various fronts promptly and coordinatedly. Late actions where they will be most effective and thus bring about peace as quickly as possible.

INSULT TO AMERICANS

In short, we have mutual obligations—it is a common struggle with a common aim. But the Social Democrats have other ideas. They not only pretend to be filled with hatred against the fascist enemy, but they hate above all our most powerful ally—the one that is grinding out the lives of millions of Nazi soldiers, although at tremendous expense to itself. That is the Soviet Union. Every Nazi soldier killed by the Red Army is one soldier less that American, British and Canadian boys and all the United Nations will have to face. This does not mean anything to the Social Democrats. They think only of their own hides. Thus, in the New Leader (August 28, 1943), we read as part of an editorial the following:

"The tradition of the British and American Armies is to sacrifice as few lives as possible. The respect for the individual human being is a part of democracy. It is for this respect of the human being's right to live that we fight. Our soldiers are not cannon fodder. . . . They are not to be slaughtered in wild adventures to satisfy anybody's literary impatience." (My emphasis.—I. A.)

What does this mean? Is this the creed of the United Nations? To me it sounds as if the Social Democrats believe that the people of our country and Britain are selected people, almost having a special blood with which other nations cannot compare. It is the fascist racist theory about the superiority

of OUR people. It is downright insolence and an insult to the American people.

For what has the United States known yet about suffering and sacrifice? We have hardly begun to fight, as President Roosevelt said. Think of the sufferings and sacrifices of the people of the Soviet Union, of China, of all the occupied countries! Those who are giving up most are called cannon fodder. And yet it is these lives that are sparing the lives of Americans and Britons.

ARE AMERICANS AND BRITONS COWARDS?

It is untrue that Americans will not sacrifice to the very limit. Americans ask no one to do their fighting. They are always willing to do their part. Yes, we have a tradition; but it is not the tradition of the Social Democratic leaders. Such charges mean nothing more than accusing Americans and Britons of being cowards.

What is the tradition of America? Contrary to the un-American, insidious propaganda of the Social Democrats, the history of our country in the Revolutionary War of 1776 and the Civil War of 1861 proves conclusively that Americans will fight when their cause is just. And again in 1943, Americans are ready to fight without asking what the costs will be, to smash the tyranny of fascism and to bring about permanent peace and security. It was with this idea in mind that, to the soldiers fighting on the Salerno front in Italy, General Clark sent the word "the line must be held." General Clark did not consider what the cost would be. He only knew that he had a task to perform. And the men under him were filled with the same determination. Did General Clark therefore make cannon fodder of these splendid American soldiers?

What occasioned this editorial? The title indicates it: "LIBERALS AND THE SECOND FRONT." Who has been raising the demand for the second front? Naturally, the Soviet Union, which is bearing the main burden of the whole war against Hitler in Europe, and all sincere anti-fascist democrats everywhere. It is the Red Army, therefore, that is "cannon fodder." The individual human being in the Soviet Union, according to the New Leader, does not know what democracy is. And yet the Soviet Government is more solicitous about the welfare of her sons and daughters than any other country in the world. This is true not only in wartime but in peacetime as well. Hence, in order to evade the demand of the Soviet Government that the second front be opened without delay, in order to relieve the Red Army, it is attacked by the Social Democrats in this scurrilous manner. The second front is as necessary to us as to the Soviet Union. But we are a special type, according to the Social Democrats. We are not ready to sacrifice our sons.

'NEW LEADER' ON STRATEGY
In order to prove its "understanding" of military strategy, the New Leader editorial informs us that:

"The opening of such a military campaign must be elaborately prepared for by the combined military and naval staffs of the two countries. In North Africa and Sicily these men have proved their

quality. They took time, they considered every angle of their problems. . . ."

Well, what is the implication of this? Is it that those who demand the second front propose that the armies shall not be prepared? Only a fool would consider such a question. President Roosevelt told us about the preparations that were begun in May of last year for the landing in North Africa in November. If there had been proper understanding of the need of the second front in Western Europe, steps could long ago have been taken and the casualties would be lessened. But it was just because the demand for the second front was not heeded—that it was regarded entirely from a partisan standpoint—that today, when the situation is most favorable for the launching of a western land front in Europe, the second front has not yet been opened.

However, in order to satisfy us, the New Leader says:

"There will, of course, be a continental front. It will be established soon—perhaps before these words meet the eye of the reader." But the New Leader this time is mistaken again, for it is now three weeks since the hint was dropped by the bloody columns of the New Leader and yet there is no second front. How could these "experts," after all, know what the government intended to do?

But the New Leader does not rest by giving us part of their hunch. On the contrary, the New Leader, which hates the Soviet Union as nothing else in the world, warns the liberals that:

"... by ridiculous capers, they are endangering their standing and their future usefulness. If they make fools of themselves writing about what they don't understand, who will take them seriously when they discuss grave domestic and foreign matters with regard to which they are competent?"

And who should take the New Leader seriously when it writes about things they not only don't understand, but which they distort in order to deal a blow against our ally, the Soviet Union?

The liberals will not be intimidated by the Social Democratic Federation, its Dubinsky, Antonis, Counts and the rest of them. The world knows that such military "experts" are not quite so expert. We remember the prophecies of many experts about the Soviet Union, that it would collapse in two or three weeks, then two or three months, then it could not survive a year. And yet today, in September, 1943, the Soviet Union has the most powerful armed forces of the entire world, excepting none, fighting with a spirit that no other country knows. Not "cannon fodder," but a nation united around their government, their socialist system, and the millions of individuals each of whom is doing his part in driving the Nazi monster out of the country and in destroying him on a world-wide scale.

The New Leader does not speak for America or the spirit of the United Nations. It is only a small, insidious un-American group acting as stool pigeon for the enemy. The people of the United States and of the United Nations repudiate and spit upon the New Leader and its Social Democratic apostles.

Youth for Victory

By Claudia Jones

Without a doubt, the coming National Convention of the Young Communist League poses for discussion one of the most vital aspects of its work and new perspectives—namely that of the fight for full integration of Negro youth in the war effort and in our national life.

Merely to place the question in this way reveals a truism stated by Mac Weis in The Communist:

"... among the Negro youth, the very name of our organization today—Young Communist League—has been accepted by them as an iron clad guarantee that it can be counted upon to fight relentlessly and uncompromisingly against Jim-Crowism, discrimination and segregation, for unity of Negro and white, for full social, economic and political equality for Negro youth. The Negro youth identify the Young Communist League with the struggle for Negro rights. The Young Communist League prides itself on this fact. . . ."

From such a premise, it is not accidental that one of the most insistent questions raised in a pre-convention discussion in one of our Harlem YCL clubs was: "Will the proposed changes in name and program mean a lessening of the struggle for Negro rights, for Negro-white unity?"

I believe this question can only be answered in the negative. But it is further necessary to examine the source of the question. Undoubtedly, this question flows from deep concern on the part of Negro youth who are disturbed by the rise of Fifth Column activities directed against the Negro people and the war effort; they are concerned with such blatant proposals as those advanced by Attorney General Biddle to restrict Negro migration as a "cure" for "race riots"; they are deeply concerned with the shameful atrocities and indignities which Negro soldiers suffer as a result of the Jim Crow system.

Are there guarantees to justify that just an organization as is proposed will conduct such a fight? I believe that there are. This is so because the very distinction attained by the Young Communist League in its fight for full economic, social and political equality of the Negro has become an imperative necessity for our own nation—a test and yardstick for victory as well as for the future.

NEW TRENDS

Throughout the century, there is a growing insistence on the part of the Negro people for full and complete citizenship. This sentiment has been gaining momentum because of the democratic currents created by the people's war against the fascist Axis. These demands of the Negro people and youth are demands which coincide with the objectives of this war. They are demands which must be met as part of the struggle to mobilize the full strength of our nation for the final blow against the Axis. They are demands which must be met in order to eliminate the reservation and doubts held by wide masses of Negro youth about the war. They need to be met because they are just demands, demands which can serve to strengthen confidence in our common cause on the part of the colored peoples in the Pacific, in Africa, in India, in the Caribbean.

Side by side with this has been the growing recognition on the part of increasing sections of the American people, and foremost, the labor movement, that to rest complacently on the present status of the Negro people is to court disaster.

But the job is far from done. We have only to remember the widespread activity of the defeatists and fifth columnists like Gerald K. Smith, the Hearst, McCormicks and Co., who daily spread their anti-Negro, anti-Semitic poison, to glean this point.

In my opinion, in its very program the organization planned must declare its unwavering condemnation of all forms of discrimination, segregation and Jim Crowism. It must condemn all ideas of racial superiority; it must have emblazoned on its standard the fight for full economic, political, and social equality of Negro youth, for Negro and white unity. The acceptance of such a program by the convention will be a mandate that it must be carried out.

It will even do more. It will distinguish itself by its actions on this question. For example, it will in practice declare its membership open to all youth, regardless of race, color and creed. It will educate its white members to become champions of Negro youth in their own community, through taking an uncompromising stand on issues concerning Negro youth, through active work for abolition of Jim Crow in the armed forces, job training and upgrading, abolition of the poll tax, lynching, inequalities and discrimination in civilian life, on the basis of the fact that it is in the joint interest of Negro and white youth to do so.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NEW YORK—Commenting on the articles by John Spivak in the Daily Worker exposing connections between the Dies Committee and a coterie of labor spies, stool pigeons and suspected Nazi agents, Representative Samuel Dickstein, of N.Y., declared:

"The evidence presented by Mr. Spivak is startling. Much of the evidence presented in these articles is fully corroborated by material already in my files."

LONDON—The National Council of Labor, representing millions of labor party and labor union votes, called the Tory proposals on Czechoslovakia a "shameful betrayal of a peaceful democratic people," in a statement today.

"The National Council of Labor earnestly desires of maintaining peace, views with dismay the reported proposals for dismemberment of Czechoslovakia under the brutal threat of armed force by Nazi Germany and without consultation with the Czechoslovak Government."

"It declares that this is shameful betrayal of a peaceful democratic people, and constitutes a dangerous precedent for the future."

Daily Worker

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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.25	\$8.25	\$13.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.25	10.00
THE WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1943

Letters from Our Readers

Classifying
Boake Carter

Milwaukee, Wis.
Editor, Daily Worker:

On Sept. 14 I listened to Boake Carter review the news over the radio. It was most insulting to the brave men and women of the Soviet Union.

How can you classify a man who is trying to minimize the victories of the great Red Army by indirect allusions to the effect that there is some sort of an agreement between Stalin and the Nazis?

Only a Munchie and a fascist can make that kind of an assertion—that is my opinion.

C. MIKALASKI

Indecent
Exposure

New York City.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently in a newspaper I saw a picture of Nazi prisoners fondling a small rabbit and smiling happily. The picture instead of being one that would serve to make us realize that these Nazi soldiers are the very ones who are killing thousands of Americans even at this minute, gave the impression they were healthy, happy individuals who enjoyed the simple pleasures of life. It is a sure bet that no Army publication would think of running a picture of this type. I ask: then why are we exposed to it?

I thought of Mrs. Sullivan when I looked at the photo and the five boys she lost in this war.

AGNES GANIM.

Post-Mortem

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

One of the great fiction newspapers endeavor to maintain a

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

that they are impartial dispensers of the news. That this is merely a fiction was dramatically brought out in the New York Post's treatment of the news concerning the ALP County Convention in Brooklyn.

On Aug. 11 the day after the primaries, the Post fairly screamed in headline that the Right Wing had emerged victorious over the Left Wing. The stories on the following days clung to this wish fulfillment.

Actually, participants in the Convention felt the heavy steamroller of Mr. Dubinsky and his fellow traitors. The evidence was so overwhelming that Supreme Court Justice Henry Wenzel has ordered the holding of a new County Committee meeting in Kings. The meeting will be held under court supervision. The Daily Worker is indispensable—that's the lesson I've learned.

Mrs. STELLA BAYER.

It's An Axis
Custom

New York City.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Papers like the Daily News and Hearst Press have the policy of presenting Japanese brutalities fully, but ignore or minimize Nazi atrocities.

It looks to me like part of a

campaign to take the pressure off Hitler by diverting the main war efforts to the Pacific.

In "Springboard to Berlin," a new book by four war correspondents, there are horrifying accounts of Nazis bayoneting American soldiers who have surrendered. No reader can forget them. It gives us a vivid idea of what our boys are up against on the Italian mainland.

An ironical contrast with this, are the German fascist prisoners in the United States who live in new commodious barracks and get the best of treatment.

P. SKELLEY.

Military
Experts

New York City.
Editor, Daily Worker:

It should be noted that the self-same Congressmen who are constantly telling us that we should leave the date of the Second Front to the military experts, are very apt at disregarding this advice in other matters. A good example of this is the recent committee hearing on the question of drafting fathers.

Despite unanimous advice from Military and Naval experts, these appeasers choose to press this issue and thereby hurt the morale of the nation.

A. ROBERTS.

Imperative

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The serious situation of the American forces at Salerno makes it most imperative that Anglo-American forces strike at the Nazis in great forces along the northern coast of France, Belgium and Holland.

A. GARCIA DIAZ.